FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SECESSION AND THE SECESSIONISTS.

We are permitted to copy the following extracts from a spicy letter to a gentleman of this place, from his friend abroad. We need not say that the writer is a gentleman of decided ability.

JANUARY 19, 1861.

My Dear Sir:—While waiting for the cars in a country inn, with a dreary, murky, sleety, sloppy outside, and by the aid of a gas-"light dimly burning" within, I propose to avenge myself by writing to you. I am sure you will pardon any aberration of which I may be guilty, when you know that there is a small squad of village statesmen around me, discussing with equal zeal, though perhaps with hardly equal intelligence, the merits of lager beer as a beverage, and the right of secession as a remedy for political grievances. The latter is just now the more popular topic, and as suggested by the occasion, let me give you a little of my involuntary experience on my way hither, while compelled to listen to the twaddle of one of its most distinguished apostles. He has made himself a public character by his recent zeal in the cause, and may therefore be introduced almost any where, without apology: I allude to "old man Ruffin," as he is familiarly called in his native State. He was returning from his protracted mission to the South, which he undertook I believe, on the 7th of November, to give an accelerating "precipitation" to the "Southern heart" and was now about to become a candidate for the Convention in Virginia. He wears a broad brim hat, his long white locks are streaming several inches down his shoulders, and his whole appearance presents a blended compound of Hogarth's politician and Peter the Hermit. He would command respect if he did not inspire pity. He has reached that period of life when most people begin to exchange the politics of time for the higher concerns of eternity. The Virginian however is moved by none of these things, and affects a jaunty air and verdant juvenility by wearing the blue cockade—formerly the symbol of Connecticut federalism, but now the shibboleth of "Southern rights" democracy. He was of course blatant, whenever he could get a listener, on his favorite topic, and discoursed treason against the government with as much flippancy and fluency, as Henry Ward Beecher preaches treason against society and religion. He rolled over and over that favorite phrase of the orators of the South Carolina Convention—those shallow statesmen who have just force enough to muddy the political waters without depth enough to sound them—"we have done a great work," and would then add with more than Delphic dogmatism, "nothing can bring us back into the Union." This is doubtless the sentiment of all the Southern ultras. They will accept no concession unless under compulsion from the Northern slave States; they want no adjustment and will prevent it if they have the power. There was however one drop of bitterness in the old gentleman's cup of disunion felicity. He had just heard that Virginia had determined to submit the question of secession to the people, and in the people the treasonable managers have no confidence. The disunionists in all the cotton States, with their open contempt for the people, have also shown how much they stand in dread of their power by denying to them the privilege of its exercise. And thus "democracy" in the various phases of its doctrines, has at last incorporated into its creed—the people are not to be trusted! Though professing to be quite confident as to the result, it was evident enough that the democratic element in the Convention Bill struck a cold chill to the heart of the venerable revolutionist. He denounced the poltroonery of the Legislature in thus recognising the existence of a constituency, and wound up with a whining lamentation upon popular suffrage. The disunionists are fast throwing off the mask, and will soon openly adopt the sentiments of South Carolina Hammond in the Nashville Convention, "*The People are to do whatever we [their leaders] command them.*" But it ought to matter little to North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, whether Virginia takes one course or the other. She has forfeited the respect of these States, and seems anxious to obliterate the memory of her historic renown. It appears that her Legislature is disposed to "hitch" her to the extreme end of the tail of the South Carolina kite, or compel her to assume the humble attitude of a camp follower to the revolutionary phalanx of which South Carolina is the Quixote-in-chief.

The recent dinner at Richmond to the absconding Secretary of War, has been much commented upon among the respectable gentlemen of Virginia. It is regarded in most circles as a desperate attempt to bolster up the ruined reputation of perhaps the most corrupt cabinet officer that ever cursed a commonwealth, and affords one of the most melancholy examples in our history of the "art of sinking" in politics and in morals. * * * Gratitude to his admirers in his native State seemed to prompt him to a new development, and in his voluntary betrayal of the confidence of the President and his associates in the cabinet, he threw off the last remnant of his disguise, and openly announced—what many long before knew—that he had not even the instincts of a gentleman. This speech was alone wanting to complete the history and portraiture of the man, and it may now be confidently assumed that his morals have "ripened into that maturity of corruption, at which the worst examples cease to be contagious." Think of the Virginia of the past and the Virginia of the present. Think of the transition from the Washingtons, Henrys, and Madisons, to the Seddons, the Floyds and the Tuckers of the Richmond dinner.

* * * Dissolution is no longer a question of sentiment. South Carolina has repudiated the point of honor, and has acted upon the single consideration of material wealth and prosperity. She has consulted her own interests only: let North Carolina consult hers. In her reckless selfishness, she has not hesitated to sacrifice millions for her neighbors: let her interests then and the interests of those who accept her guidance be forever ignored. She wants free trade and cheap negroes, and hence the slave trade. With her there is no god but Cotton, and Ebony is his prophet. [N. B. I mean no pun.] Let North Carolina then discard the chivalrous view of the question, and look at it as it regards her own immediate interests and prosperity. What would be the effect upon North Carolina, should she remain with Tennessee, Kentucky and Maryland, in the Union? Would not the trade of Wilmington be incalculably increased, and the harbor of Beaufort—the best on the coast south of Norfolk—become the centre of a vast commerce? And what would be the effect on the railroad, agricultural and mineral resources of the State? I believe these considerations, rightly understood, ought to control the action of the State, on this, the most momentous question which she has ever been called upon to decide. North Carolina and Tennessee—stretching from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, form a combination of territory unsurpassed for trade and commerce on the continent. Fifty or sixty miles of railroad will connect Morganton with the Tennessee roads. The cotton of the South-west would have to pass up to Memphis, and thence would be sent direct to Beaufort or Wilmington.

I am persuaded by the present frightful condition of things in the seceding States, and by the gradual alienation of Northern men who have heretofore been our unflinching supporters, that secession is not only no remedy for our political evils, but that it must become more and more an aggravation. Contending for our rights in the Union, we have hundreds of thousands of active friends at the North;—fighting for our rights out of the Union, these friends become passive or downright active enemies. I will continue to hope then, that the old North State—undeterred by the imbecile insolence of her Southern neighbor, or the ponderous arrogance of Virginia, will act for herself, and with the wisdom, the discretion and the dignity of her past history. I will continue to hope that at least the star of North Carolina "will be the last to fall from Heaven," and that she will keep back, and endeavor to keep others back, from the plunge into that gulf of woes unknown and unutterable.

STOCKS.—North Carolina 6 per cents jumped up on Friday last from 74 to 78¾. Virginias 76½, Tennessees 70, Missouris 69. U. S. 5's, 93.

We congratulate our State Treasurer at the recovery of position. More even than we do, if possible, he likes to see North Carolina stocks ahead of those of Virginia. North Carolina bonds further advanced to 80 on Monday; Virginia 77½.

THE GOVERNMENT CREDIT.—The bids for $5,000,000 of treasury notes opened at Washington on Saturday show that the credit of the government has materially improved in the last few weeks. For the $5,000,000 asked for a month since only $2,500,000 was offered, at rates ranging from 9 to 36 per cent. The bids on Saturday amount to over $12,000,000, very few of which were above 12 per cent., and the whole loan will be taken at from ten to eleven per cent. interest.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—1,982,353 bales, against 2,595,-967 last year. Decrease 613,604 bales.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 24, 1861.

EFFORTS TOWARDS ADJUSTMENT.—It will be seen that the Legislature of Virginia has appointed five of her citizens, most eminent for experience and public service, to meet Commissioners from other States at Washington on the 4th of February, in order to devise some satisfactory settlement of the sectional question.

We hope that North Carolina and all the other States whose Legislatures are in session will promptly follow the example; or, better still, call a National Convention.

Should the Commissioners agree to any plan of adjustment, they are to communicate the same to Congress, with a view to its submission by Congress to the States for ratification as an amendment to the Constitution.

Ex-President Tyler was appointed to confer with the President, and Judge John Robertson to confer with the seceding States, to urge them to abstain from acts of hostility during the pendency of the deliberations of the Commissioners.

The Hon. A. H. H. Stuart has submitted a new plan in the Senate of Virginia, viz: to amend the Constitution so as to release Congress from its trust estate in the territory; to divide it by the line 36° 30′; the slave holding States to be trustees of all South, and the others trustees of all North, of that line, with full power, through their Legislatures or members of Congress, to determine and regulate, each for itself, the *status* in regard to slavery, of such territory. States created South of the line to be admitted with or without slavery, as they may determine for themselves. This plan would take the irritating subject out of Congress, and would relieve the "consciences" of the Northern fanatics of all responsibility for the extension of slavery into new States, for they would have nothing to do with that.

We have been asked whether the Southern members of Congress would be satisfied with Mr. Crittenden's plan? With regard to all the States which will be satisfied with anything, all which are not, like South Carolina, bent upon disunion, we think the minority report of the five Southern members of the Committee of Thirty-three answers the question in the affirmative. We are glad to see that these gentlemen (including Mr. Winslow,) have planted themselves on Mr. Crittenden's resolutions—we hope without the fillibustering amendment of Mr. Powell, for we want no more territory "hereafter to be acquired."

UNION MEETINGS.—People with disunion proclivities make a point of objecting to the expression of Union sentiments by public meetings in North Carolina and by the press. They say that such things encourage the Republicans. We deny this. We contend, that but for the expression of conservative sentiments in some of the Southern States, the whole North would be given over to Republicanism, and the worst sort of Republicanism too. It is manifest that an intense feeling of indignation was produced there (and we may add here also) at the firing upon the Stars and Stripes in the harbor of Charleston, and other acts of similar madness. This feeling is restrained from breaking out into active hostility—into war—by the fact that the conduct of South Carolina in this and many other matters is not approved by many at the South. These meetings and expressions of opinion are in truth all that keep the sections from a state of utter antagonism, and furnish the only hope of a peaceful settlement. It is perfectly consistent in those who do not desire such a settlement (and this class is numerous further South—small here) to object to Union meetings. *We* approve of them in all cases where they avow a determination—as we believe they all do—to maintain our rights in or out of the Union; that is peaceably or, if forced upon us, by revolution.

But these objectors have no more right to complain of the Union meetings than Union men have to complain of secession meetings, which drive off friends at the North and encourage the fire-eaters at the South, who are not a whit better than the Republicans of the North, so far as the interests of North Carolina are concerned. The extremists of both sections have avowed a determination to force us to emancipation. And we hope ever to see North Carolina stand aloof from both extremes.

In confirmation of what we have said above, we might publish a letter from one of the Editors of that true paper, the N. Y. Express, writing from Washington, and received since the above was written. He says that the public mind "is turning rather from than to Congress for peace and confidence. There is just enough fire in the Republican mind at the North 'to precipitate a revolution' in the South. 'Cotton is king,' says one man; 'Cotton is a fool,' says another. One party sits down deliberately to inflame the Southern heart, and as deliberately the Greeleys, Wades, and others, inflame the North. When all the Northern States push on their columns to coercion by fire and sword, and all the Southern States resist by the same weapons and elements of destruction, what then? War,—civil war,—rivers of blood,—thousands of lives, millions of property,—hatred, bitterness, malice, and all uncharitableness. Surely, wise men must desire to see some practical efforts at reconciliation before we plunge into the midst of such chaos. But

"Fools rush in where angels fear to tread."

"Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky can be saved on principles of equity, justice, and patriotism."

See also, the following from the New York World, received this morning:

"The feeling at Washington, for the last two or three days, is more hopeful. A letter from a prominent republican member of Congress from western New York, written on Saturday, lies before us, from which we make the following extract: "More or less consultation has been had upon the border state propositions for an adjustment of the present difficulties, and it looks a little more favorable. It is very desirable that the border states should stand firmly by the Union, and there is a strong disposition to conciliate the *Union men* in those states."

AFRAID OF THE PEOPLE.—It is a most notable fact, that not one of the five States that have seceded has allowed the people to vote upon the question of ratification or rejection of the ordinance of secession. Why is this inestimable right denied to the people? And denied too by the Democrats, who are so full of *professions* of respect for the rights of the people? Can there be any other reason for it than a belief that the people would not sanction their rash proceedings? We doubt whether this would have been done in any one of the States except South Carolina, and there the people are accustomed to less voting than probably any other State in the Union.

Whatever others may do, the Legislature of North Carolina is not going to assume to itself the responsibility of denying their constituents a vote upon the most important question they ever had to decide.

The Editors of the Observer would think that they had lived to very little purpose if it were necessary to contradict falsehoods rumped up by anonymous scribblers. The poor little creature that writes them to the Wilmington Journal will gain as little credence with the respectable portion of the public, as he does here with the Union men from the country whom he (or rather *it*) endeavors to dissuade from subscribing to the Observer by a statement that it had (since they saw it) "come out for secession."

TAXES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Committee of Ways and Means in the South Carolina Legislature has reported the tax bill for the present year. The revenue required for the year is $1,647,496, (being $250,000 less because "important acquisitions of arms and munitions of war have come into the possession of the State"—by taking possession of the U. S. forts and arsenals.) It is proposed to raise $300,000 by loan, and $1,347,496 by taxes on a variety of objects. The following are the most material: on land $2 on the $100 value; slaves, of all ages, $1 60; free negroes between 15 and 50, $3 25; real estate in towns 25 cents on the $100 value; 1 per cent. of all income from salaries and wages, professions, employments, and commission merchants, excepting clergymen and mechanics; from 38 to 75 cents per $100 of bank stock; 45 cents per $100 on gas companies; 1½ per cent. on premiums to foreign insurance companies; 28 cents on every $100 of goods sold; 1 per cent. on goods sold by transient persons; circuses, $100 a day; 1½ per cent. on interest received; with a tax on carriages, watches, playing cards, billiard tables, stock in shipping and manufactories, bridges, ferries, turnpike roads, distilleries, savings' institutions.

The tax on slaves (though only one-tenth of the $16 each heretofore reported) will yield about one-half of all the taxes laid.

The Standard adds to a notice of things in S. C.:—

"In the act to raise revenue for the ensuing year, no provision has been made by that State for transporting the mails. She expects, therefore, to continue to depend for her mental food on "Uncle Sam." Verily, "Uncle Sam" is one of the kindest and cleverest old gentlemen in the world."

There was a very animated debate in the lower House of the Legislature on the bill to forbid the levying of executions until the 1st Dec. 1862. It was earnestly advocated by Messrs. Black, Mullins and others; and as earnestly opposed by Messrs. DeSaussure, Whaley, Boylston and others, who pronounced it "repudiation" putting the State "in a position of degradation and dishonor;" a law to "benefit dishonest men rather than honest men," "a blot upon the honor of the State," "a law to protect us from paying our debts," &c. &c.

It passed, however, 61 votes to 35.

The law will hold good in the South Carolina Courts, she no longer acknowledging the supremacy of the Constitution of the U. S. which forbids impairing the obligation of contracts.

LOUIS NAPOLEON ON SECESSION.—The Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer gives the following statement, and the Intelligencer says, "We have reason to place entire confidence in the correctness with which the conversation is given." The colloquy occurred at the Emperor's diplomatic levee on New Year's day:—

"The Emperor approached Mr. Faulkner, (U. S. Minister to France,) and cordially shook his hand. The usual words of greeting were then exchanged, after which the Emperor asked, in English:

"What is the latest intelligence you have received from the United States? Not so alarming, I trust, as the papers represent it?"

"Like most nations, Sire," replied Mr. Faulkner, "we have our troubles, which have lost none of their coloring, as described in the European press."

The Emperor. "*I hope it is not true that any of the States have separated from the general Confederation?*"

Mr. Faulkner. "The States still form one common Government, as heretofore. There is excitement in portions of the Confederacy, and there are indications of extreme measures being adopted by one or two of the States. But we are familiar with the excitements, as we are with the vigor, which belong to the institutions of a free people. We have already more than once passed through commotions which would have shattered into fragments any other Government on earth, and this fact justifies the inference that the strength of the Union will now be found equal to the strain upon it."

The Emperor. "*I sincerely hope it may be so;* AND THAT YOU MAY LONG CONTINUE AN UNITED AND PROSPEROUS PEOPLE."

MAKE HASTE SLOWLY.—Some of our contemporaries are complaining of the tardy action of the Legislature on the Convention bill. On the contrary, we say, all honor to the Legislature for thorough deliberation and discussion of the most important question that ever came before the State.

SECESSION MADE EASY AGAIN.—Immediately after passing the secession ordinance the Georgia Convention resolved to continue the present postal and revenue system until otherwise ordered. Practically, therefore Georgia, like Mississippi, has only gone out of the Union on prape.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A long communication from Wilmington, stating facts, should have been accompanied by a responsible name.

We are overburdened with communications, proceedings of meetings, &c. We make room for them as fast as we can with a proper regard to the right of our readers to have the news. Some communications not containing news matter, and therefore deferred, may become stale, and the writers must not be disappointed if they are then omitted altogether.

We have heretofore stated that we feel it a duty to publish proceedings of meetings sent directly to us, but cannot spare room for those sent to other papers with a request that the Observer copy.

A PANIC!—We learn that a respectable gentleman of Robeson county who was in town a day or two ago, mentioned in conversation that the course of the Observer was disapproved in that county, and that it would lose a hundred subscribers there on that account. This alarming news was doubtless intended to produce a panic outside of our office, however little it might affect us inside. We have never calculated whether our course would gain or lose subscribers to the Observer, and hope we never shall. In the present instance, however, it may be as well to remark, for the satisfaction of the "hundred" that we *are* to lose, that their places are already more than filled since the beginning of the year. The circulation of the Observer is increasing with unexampled rapidity, and it takes comparatively but a few days to net us a gain of one hundred. It is enlarging in Robeson as elsewhere; and the enlargement is especially gratifying as it is healthy, and the result neither of clubbing, nor puffing, nor begging, nor bragging.

We will further state, to any one now receiving the Observer who may desire to stop it, that our rule is to refund any money paid in advance by a subscriber who, from any cause, may wish to discontinue the paper before his year is out.

LARGE TURNIP.—Mr. A. D. McNeill of Robeson Co. has sent a Turnip to us which weighed nine pounds four days after it was taken out of the ground and measured 30½ inches in circumference. It grew on Mrs. Jane McNeill's plantation on land cleared 55 or 60 years ago, and has had no guano about it.

MARRIED,

In Montgomery county, on the 30th ult., by Wm. McAllister Esq., Mr. WM. HARRIS and Miss MARY MANERS. Also, by the same, on the 13th inst., Mr. P. L. BURRAGE and Miss LIDDY HILLARD, all of Montgomery, N. C.

Freight Received per Western Rail Road.

Jan. 16, 18, 21 and 23.—196 bales Cotton, 351 bbls. Flour, 303 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 59 bushels Oats, 70 bbls. Soapstone, 1 hhd. Coal, 162,839 feet Ton Timber, 22 bushels Corn, 194 bbls. Rosin, 48 cords Wood, 17 bags Rags, 39 Pork Hogs, and sundries, for H & E J Lilly, G W Williams & Co, J Ridley, C T Haigh & Sons, Jos A Worth, A W Steel, T S Lutterloh, A N McDonald, Worth, Wightman & Co, Stedman & Horne, and others.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We take Monday's proceedings from the Standard. Our Reporters' letters give those of Tuesday and Wednesday, except the Senate of yesterday, which have failed to reach us.

In the Senate, on Monday, Mr Worth presented a resolution favoring the call of a National Convention to consider federal affairs.

Mr Hall, a bill to authorise limited co-partnerships.

Mr Worth, a bill to amend charter of Asheboro'.

Mr Outlaw introduced a resolution instructing the finance committee to report a bill to constitute a board to pass on the claims of citizens of this State, for excess of taxes paid into the public Treasury. Adopted.

A Bill to incorporate Statesville, and a resolution from the Commons in favor of Thos Digge of Anson passed 2d and 3d readings; and a number of bills of no public interest their 2d readings.

On motion of Mr. Avery, the Convention question, the special order, was postponed to Tuesday.

In the Commons, on Monday, Messrs Williams and Waugh presented proceedings of meetings in Cumberland and Surry.

Mr Mendenhall, a joint resolution calling for a national Convention to amend the Constitution of the U. States.

A bill to amend charter of Cheraw and Coalfields Railroad was rejected on its 2d reading. Several others of no public interest passed 2d reading.

The Convention matter came up, the question being on Mr Merrimon's motion to strike out the 9th section of Mr Clark's substitute.

The motion was rejected, and after other motions—(among them one by Mr. Batchelor of Warren to give unlimited power over *Federal* Relations only,)—and some speeches, the question recurred on Mr. Clark's substitute for Judge Person's bill, and it was adopted, yeas 74, nays 20. So the substitute was inserted, and the further consideration of the matter postponed to Tuesday.

The substance of Mr Clark's bill was stated in the last Observer.

The Evening session was devoted to the 2d reading of unimportant bills.

SENATE—FROM OUR REPORTER.

RALEIGH, Tuesday, Jan. 22.

Mr Stubbs presented a memorial from a free woman of color praying an act to permit her to enslave herself for life.

Mr Walker, proceedings of a meeting in Charlotte, praying prompt action in regard to Federal Affairs.

Mr Walkup, proceedings of a Union meeting in Anson.

Mr Erwin, a bill to establish a new county called Mitchell.

Mr Hall, a bill to authorize inspectors of Naval Stores to weigh rosin, turpentine, &c.

Mr Dowd, a bill to incorporate the Cheraw and Coalfields railroad company.

Mr Pitchford, a bill to authorize the Magistrates in the different counties to subscribe for the purchase of arms. [Quere: Out of their own funds?]

Mr Blount, a bill to incorporate the Greenville and Goldsborough railroad company. All referred.

Several bills were reported from committees; and several others passed 2d reading, among them a bill concerning Common Schools.

On the bill to repeal the act exempting State bonds from taxation, Mr Turner said he saw no reason why capital should not be taxed. It was unjust to the slaveholders and land-owners. This bill was superseded by the special order, viz: Mr Eure's substitute for Mr Avery's Convention bill; the question being on Mr Slaughter's motion to fill the blank for holding the election with the 20th of March.

Mr Morehead thought the longest time should be chosen—saw no reason for haste in filling the blank.

Mr Bledsoe concurred with Mr Morehead.

Mr Turner thought the day should be appointed at this time, as it was the intention of some of those who favored a Convention to put the State out of the Union before the 4th of March.

Mr Avery said he had indicated an early day because the Central States would hold Conventions about that time.

Mr Slaughter's motion was lost, 18 to 28.

Mr Outlaw's motion to appoint the 14th of March was lost, 15 to 30.

Mr ——— moved the 7th March. Lost, 19 to 26.

Mr Worth moved the 28th February.

Mr Eure supported this. If rejected, he was fearful the bill would not pass.

Mr Avery said if the election was held on the 21st of February, the Convention could not be called together before the 4th of March, and opposed a longer postponement than that day.

Mr Dockery replied, saying that he was every day more and more confirmed in the opinion that the people did not wish a Convention.

Mr Burton would vote for the earliest day. The people were clamorous for a Convention, and the factious opposition to this bill would not prevent them from holding it.

Mr Dockery said he was responsible to his constituents *only* for the manner in which he voted. He was opposed to electing Delegates on the same day that the Convention question was submitted to the people.

Mr Burton rejoined.

Mr Brown was in favor of the 21st February. He said that all hope of adjustment had not departed—there was a probability that the Crittenden resolutions would pass, as Gov. Bigler had expressed the sanguine hope that they would be accepted to-day.

Mr Faison was in favor of the earliest day. The question had been discussed fully and the time had arrived for action. He wished to see North Carolina act for herself.

Mr Walkup was unwilling to vote for a Convention unless it was first submitted to the people. He would vote for the 28th Feb'y, but thought that too early.

Mr Pitchford would vote for the 21st, but for no earlier day. He saw no great necessity to hold the Convention before the 4th of March. He did not consider secession a foregone conclusion.

Mr Avery called attention to the fact that the House had passed a bill its 2d reading fixing the 21st.

Mr Arendell would vote for the 28th.

Mr Worth's motion was rejected, 19 to 26.

Mr Brown moved to insert Thursday the 21st of February.

Mr Turner said that Friday being hangman's day would be more appropriate, as the Constitution was likely to be slaughtered.

Mr Brown said his purpose in favoring the Convention was to save the Constitution and the Union.

Mr Morehead thought this date too early—it would not give sufficient time for consultation. He said, leave the matter to the professional politicians and secession would be inevitable; but leave it to the cool, sober judgment of the people, and all difficulties would undoubtedly be adjusted.

Mr Brown's motion was adopted, 29 to 16.

Mr Avery offered an amendment to the 2d section of the bill, requiring the returns of the election to be made under the same rules, regulations, and penalties, as returns are made in the election of Presidential Electors. Adopted.

Mr Avery then moved to amend the 3d section so as to leave the designation of the day for the assembling of the Convention to the Governor. Mr A. said that if a day was designated in the bill, the returns might not all be received in time, and it would be impossible to call the delegates together on that day.

Mr Worth moved to amend by adding, "provided the said proclamation does not convene the Convention before the 11th of March." Ruled out of order for the time.

Mr Avery's amendment then passed.

Mr Worth presented his proviso.

Mr Thomas of Jackson opposed the amendment.

Mr Morehead replied, and quite a humorous colloquy took place between these two gentlemen.

Mr Worth's amendment was adopted 27 to 19.

The Senate then adjourned.

COMMONS.—FROM OUR REPORTER.

TUESDAY, Jan. 22.

Mr Burgin presented a memorial in favor of a new county to be called Mitchell.

Mr Polk, proceedings of a meeting in Anson.

Mr Baxter reported against the bill to exempt certain articles from taxation; and against the bill to establish a landing on Great Swamp creek in Robeson.

Mr Merrimon reported unfavorably on the bill to increase the fees of County Surveyors

Mr Faison, a resolution requiring the committee on finance to inquire into the propriety of levying a tax on goods brought into this State by others than merchants; and of taxing produce sent out of the State. Adopted.

Mr Hill, requesting the Governor to contract with some party to warm and light the halls and other rooms in the Capitol. Passed and sent to the Senate.

Eleven o'clock having arrived, the special order was taken up, it being the bill to call a Convention, the question being on the 2d reading of the bill.

Mr Fleming demanded the yeas and nays, which resulted, yeas 79, nays 26; so the bill passed 2d reading.

Mr Green of Franklin moved to suspend the rule and put the bill on its 3d reading. Yeas 72, nays 35; so the rule was suspended and the bill was read the 3d time.

Mr Ferebee offered a substitute. [Provides for an election on the 15th of March, at which the people are to vote 'Convention,' or 'No Convention,' and 'Union,' or 'Disunion;' and should the people decide for a Convention, the Governor shall issue his proclamation for holding an election for delegates on the 19th of April.]

Mr Folk moved to strike out of the 9th section of the bill the restriction relating to the white basis.

Mr Donnell addressed the House on the merits of the bill. He took ground against secession, and quoted from the Constitution of the U. S., and from Judge Story, to sustain his position; and he opposed a Convention now because he believed it was the primary step toward taking the State out of the Union.

Mr Person replied. He said he owed primary allegiance to North Carolina, and would admit of no allegiance conflicting with his allegiance to his State. He was in favor of a State Convention, and believed in the right and the expediency of the State taking a position with the other Southern States.

Pending the remarks of Mr Person, the House adjourned.

RALEIGH, Jan. 23.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—The session last night was spent in the discussion of the convention bill, with the exception of a short time taken up in reading the resolutions of Virginia for the appointment of peace commissioners to Washington, to a proposed conference on the 4th of February, and the secession ordinance passed by the Alabama convention, which were transmitted to the House by his Excellency, Gov. Ellis. Mr Person spoke on the general merits of the convention bill, and advocated the secession of the State. Mr Donnell replied; and Mr Merrimon succeeded him—the two last in opposition to secession for existing causes.

This morning a number of bills were introduced and appropriately referred.

A resolution was introduced by Mr Newby, similar to the Virginia resolutions read in the House last night, naming the Hons Thomas Ruffin, Wm A Graham, Weldon N Edwards, Kenneth Rayner and Edwin G Reade, as commissioners to Washington, to meet such commissioners as may be appointed, on the 4th of February, for the purpose of settling existing sectional difficulties, and indicating for their guidance, Mr Crittenden's proposition now pending before the Senate of the United States, as a basis for a compromise. The resolutions were debated at some length, and made the special order for to-morrow (24th) at 10½ o'clock.

The House then took up the Convention bill again, the question being on the motion to strike out the white basis restriction. The yeas and nays were taken and the motion was lost. Mr Clark of Craven then moved to fill the blank for the day of electing delegates, with "21st February." Mr Donnell moved to fill with "25th of April," which was voted down. Other days in April and the latter part of March were proposed and rejected, and the House adjourned at 2 o'clock, while the 21st of March was under consideration.

I may add to the above short notice of the House proceedings, that the opinion is entertained by many here that the bill cannot be passed with so early a day as the 21st of February for the election; members from the remote counties declaring that it will not give their people time to act. ELIPHALET.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Saturday, many memorials in favor of the Crittenden resolutions were presented. Mr Mason introduced a resolution for suspending the U. S. laws in the seceding States and acknowledging their independence. The Kansas bill was debated without result.

On Monday Mr Hunter, upon request, was excused from serving longer as Chairman of the Committee of Finance, stating as the reason of his request, that it was obvious that the party majority in the Senate would soon change, and hence justice to himself as well as the Senate required that he should take that step.

Mr Polk presented a memorial with signatures covering fifteen quires of paper, all wrapped in the American flag, praying the adoption of the Crittenden resolutions as amendments to the Constitution.

Mr Yulee announced the receipt of official intelligence that his State (Florida) had seceded, and said that he and his colleague were no longer Senators of the United States. He read a valedictory, in which he gave the reasons which induced Florida to secede. Mr. Mallory (Yulee's colleague) also delivered a valedictory.

Mr Clay of Alabama, in behalf of himself and Mr Fitzpatrick, also withdrew from the Senate, in consequence of official intelligence of secession of Alabama.

Mr Davis announced the secession of Mississippi, and made a speech, after which the seceding Senators all rose and left the hall—first taking leave of their old associates.

The Kansas bill as amended was passed by a vote of 36 to 13.

Mr Crittenden's resolutions came up, when Mr Bigler (Penn. Dem.) advocated their passage. He denied the right of secession, and also the right of coercion.

Mr Cameron (Penn Rep.) endorsed Mr Bigler's remarks, and in reply to a question from Mr Iverson, said that he would go even farther than Mr Bigler had gone to save the Union. He said that coercion was a bad remedy for secession, and should be the very last of all recourses.

Mr Mason (Va Dem.) called attention to some of Mr Cameron's recent votes for the purpose of showing the difference between profession and practice.

Mr Cameron, in reply, said that the difference between Mr Mason and himself was, that he wanted an excuse to remain in the Union, while Mr Mason wanted an excuse to go out of it.

Mr Mason responded that he and posterity would be deeply grateful to Mr. Cameron for an excuse to remain in the Union.

The debate was continued till the Senate adjourned.

On Tuesday, Mr Powell spoke in favor of and Mr Wade against the Crittenden resolutions.

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday, memorials from Pennsylvania, Indiana, Maryland and Virginia, in favor of the Crittenden resolutions, were presented. Private bills occupied the session.

On Monday, a letter of withdrawal of the Alabama delegation was read and ordered to be printed.

Mr Colfax introduced a bill for the discontinuance of the mail service in the seceding States.

Mr Morris of Illinois offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the judiciary to amend the neutrality laws to prevent armed expeditions being plotted in States to help the seceding States.

Mr English introduced a resolution to give the Crittenden resolutions practical effect, but was snubbed off by Grow of Penn., with the remark that the Republicans would choose their own time to vote on the subject.

The Report of the Select Committee was taken up. Mr Corwin made the opening speech, in which he stated that the Personal Liberty bills were harmless, because there was a tribunal which would punish their exercise. The Free States ought to punish persons for issuing incendiary publications against the South. He advocated the admission of New Mexico as calculated to settle the present difficulties.

Mr Millson, Virginia Democrat, followed. He argued that the territorial question was already settled by Congress and the Supreme Court, in favor of the South; that neither the election of Lincoln nor the Personal Liberty bills justified disunion. He was against coercion. The question should be settled by a convention of the people. His speech was conciliatory and expressed the hope that peace would be restored and the seceding States return.

On Tuesday, Mr Colfax's bill to suspend the mail service in the seceding States was postponed until Thursday week. The majority report of the Committee of 33 was taken up. Among others, the Hon. Sherrard Clemens of Va. made a speech, in which he compared the secessionists to Garrison and Phillips. At the expiration of his hour, he wished to continue, but Mr Martin of Va. objected to his "finishing his traitorous remarks." Mr Washburne of Wisconsin followed, after which the House adjourned.

Public Expenses.—WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The Secretary of the Treasury sent a special communication to the House, to-day, which estimates the amount necessary for public uses prior to July next, in addition to accruing revenue, at *twenty-one millions of dollars.* He suggests measures for raising the amount, and among others, refers to the surplus revenue deposited with the States in 1836, as a specific fund, which might be recalled.

THINGS AT RALEIGH.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

RALEIGH, Jan'y 22d.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SONS: In the Commons to-day Clark's Convention bill, pending there with no restriction, save as to the basis of representation under our State Constitution, and blank as to the day when the vote "Convention, or "No Convention," is to be cast by the people, and blank as to the day when the Convention is to assemble, passed by the casting vote of the Speaker. It requires 80 votes to pass the bill in the Commons. If these blanks be filled with a day so early as to give to the people no reasonable time to consider before they vote, which is probable, the bill will probably fail to command the constitutional vote. The issue is very uncertain.

The same bill is pending in the Senate, restricted to the consideration of National affairs. The day for the vote of the people was fixed by the Senate to-day—21st of February—29 ayes, 16 noes. It is obviously impossible, if the bill were *now* a law, that the people in many parts of the State could get notice and have any reasonable time to consider infinitely the most momentous question on which they were ever called to vote. If so early a day be inserted in the Commons bill, it is believed it cannot pass.

We have not tried the constitutional modes of redress. Why *first* resort to an unconstitutional mode? Our forefathers foresaw that in times of excitement and passion, a majority of the people might overthrow the government. They foresaw that time might disclose the propriety of amendments to the fundamental law,—and they provided in the 5th Article of the Constitution of the U. S. *how* such amendments are to be made. "The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress."

Now the whole nation looks, for a permanent pacification of our present troubles, to amendments of the Constitution of the United States. Congress may possibly succeed in proposing them—but this is not probable. The members were elected as partizans. They have indulged in crimination and recrimination, until they cannot elevate themselves above passion, break their party ties and act the part of statesmen and patriots. It is to be feared that two-thirds of them can agree on no amendments which would compose our troubles. Then let us try *the other constitutional* mode. Let two-thirds of the States demand a National Convention. To this Convention, the people, now alive to the danger, would send wise and discreet men—not politicians by trade. In such a Convention a settlement would be quickly made on which all could safely and honorably stand. This is a remedy which our wise ancestors prescribed. Why not try it? I doubt whether there is any State which has not seceded, which would not accede to it. Such a proposition is pending before both branches of our General Assembly. It ought at once to be adopted. Why is it not adopted? Because the leaders of the majority don't want an amicable adjustment. They want, as they openly avow, to break off all connection with the free States;—to break up the Union and establish a Southern Republic;—and the approved mode of dissolving the Union is a State Convention to consider of Federal Relations. No such Convention is authorised by the Constitution or was ever called for any other purpose than to *dissolve* the Union. It would have no Constitutional power to ask Congress to send Delegates to a National Convention, or to do any thing else. It would be a revolutionary Assembly—and every Union man, every lover of law and order, ought in no manner to countenance the calling of such a Convention.

It is said the people would fill it with Union men. I admit nearly all the honest working men are for Union: How came so many disunionists in this Gen'l Assembly? By deceiving a confiding constituency. By the same means, in the hurried election for delegates, many disunionists in disguise will get in. But it is said the provision requiring a ratification vote will be a security against the State being withdrawn from the Union without the consent of the people. Remember the leaders proclaim that the Legislature cannot fetter a Convention—that it will be omnipotent—and may or may not refer its action to a ratification vote. Remember, no Convention which has seceded has asked the people to ratify its action:—that nothing will be easier than to make a pretext of the imminent danger and urgent necessity for action, and on this pretext, having previously proclaimed that the Legislature could impose no valid restriction, coupled with the precedent of all the other seceding Conventions, the Convention will not submit its action to a ratification vote. But it is said, in this event we would take up arms. This, of all other things, should be avoided. It is further said that the Convention is wanted in order to appoint delegates to a Convention of the Southern States. Why call this Irregular Convention? If such a one were necessary, the Legislatures could appoint delegates to it, as well as a State Convention. It is said such a Convention could agree upon and present the demands of the South in an imposing shape. Could not the Southern delegates to a Constitutional National Convention do this as well—aye, far better? In a conference with calm and sensible delegates from all the States, would not a satisfactory settlement be more likely to be reached than by the ultimatum of a Southern Convention in which, as in the Democratic Convention at Charleston, Wm. L. Yancey would be likely to be the ruling spirit?

If a dissolution of the Union and a separate Government for the South is the object—then a State Convention is the approved instrument. If the adjustment of all our troubles, a restoration of fraternal relations between the sections, and the re-establishment of our Union, be the object, then the State Legislatures should call for a National Convention; and if the efforts of the noble Crittenden and other patriotic members of Congress should

OUR REPRESENTATIVES.

If the places occupied by the members of the present Congress had to be filled to-day, there would be a House of Representatives altogether different from anything we have seen in this Nineteenth Century. "Our first men" have apparently retired into private life, and the gentlemen who are now "saving their country" under the dome of the Capitol were not selected on account of their peculiar fitness for the position. In most cases, the party in whose cause they had labored with exhaustless energies owed them a nomination, and the prominent members of that party in any special Congressional district are the men to whom the Representative is immediately responsible. The idea that a legislator in the Lower House speaks and acts for the fifteen or twenty thousand people who inhabit his district, is one of the pleasant fictions of the age. After the ballots which secured him a seat in the Hall are counted, his interest in the lives and fortunes of the vast majority of those that voted for him because he was the "regular" nominee is quietly laid upon the table, there to repose during his official term. His responsibility is to the nominators, directly; the gentlemen who manage the elections, the real sovereigns, whose places of consultation have won for them their title of pothouse politicians. Happy the country that is under their patriotic and paternal rule!

As a matter of course the legislator is ordinarily one of them. There is no good or sufficient reason why these managers should go out of their own charmed and charming circle for a Representative. His influence is all the more valuable and all the more potent if exercised only in behalf of a chosen few. His duties, while in Washington, are not at all complicated; the rules for the government of his official conduct are few and simple. He is to vote always with the party, he is to secure as large a portion of the spoils as possible for distribution among the sovereigns, and, if he is a talking member, he is to be as ultra and uncompromising as he can in his speechifying. In the intervals between sessions his duty is to recognise and shake hands with the dirtiest of his constituents, and to pay for as much whiskey as they will hold, individually and collectively. This is all.

Here and there we find an exception to the rule, and we account for the exception by the fact that these more respectable men come from closely contested districts. It is sometimes politic to nominate a gentleman of some ability and of some reputation to catch the outside conservative vote; and it is this sop to Cerberus, this acknowledgment of the "balance of power," that gives us the few conservative men we have in Congress. The business of politics, or rather the trade, is as distinct and accurate a system, in America, as boatmaking or any other handicraft employment that has to be learned before it can be successfully followed. And that the art of making laws, or anything like devotion to one's country, or interest in the welfare of society, has anything to do with the vocation of a Congressman, is a popular delusion.

The evil effects of our present system, which is a flagrant abuse of a glorious privilege, can scarcely be over-estimated. One effect is to lower the standard of morality all over the country, to inculcate a system of sham and pretension, and to bestow goodly names upon mean things. Men that are capable and intelligent, and able to see things through some other than a party medium, are not often selected. The national members of Congress are always in a beggarly minority, and the world's estimate of our legislative proceedings is anything rather than complimentary. When questions like those that now engross public attention come up for consideration, the officials who are deputed to settle them, are totally inadequate to the emergency. What the country wants in the present crisis, is a National Legislature composed of men of intelligence, education and established character, with ability to take large and comprehensive views of our national affairs, and above all, with ability to sink party considerations out of sight, and to meet the momentous issues of the times like statesmen of experience and reputation. If we had our election to-day, such men would be selected, because the whole country feels the want of a proper representation, and the exigencies of the hour would bring the proper men to the surface.—*Balt. American.*

South Carolina Prefers Disunion.—In 1850, Mr. Preston, of South Carolina, said he "was opposed to calling a convention, because he thought it would impede the action of the State. *He thought it would impede our progress towards disunion.*"

Mr. Keitt said "he would sustain the bill for electing delegates to a Southern Congress, because he thought *it would bring about a more speedy dissolution of the Union.*"

In the recent debates in the Convention of that State Mr. Keitt said:

"I have been engaged in this movement ever since I entered public life. We have carried the body of this Union to its last resting place, and now we will drop the flag over its grave."

Mr. Rhett says:

"The secession of South Carolina is not an event of a day. It is not any thing produced by Mr. Lincoln's election, or by the non-execution of the fugitive-slave law. *It has been a matter which has been gathering head for thirty years.*"

The leaders of South Carolina prefer disunion. In 1850 the attempt was made to take the State out, but the people voted upon it, and refused to go out. In the late election for delegates to the Convention not more than half the people voted. Those of them who are opposed to disunion were overawed and kept from the polls by the charge that, in voting against secession, they would be giving countenance to abolitionism.

Raleigh Standard.

"Coercion" in Alabama.—The following significant paragraph is taken from the Nashville Banner:

"We learn that quite an exciting scene occurred in the Alabama Convention after that body had refused, by a decided vote, to submit their action to the people. The Hon. Nicholas Davis, of Huntsville, declared his belief that the people of North Alabama would never abide the action of that Convention, if denied the right of voting upon it. Mr. Yancey thereupon denounced the people of North Alabama as tories, traitors, and rebels, and said they ought to be coerced into a submission to the decree of the Convention. Mr. Davis replied that they might attempt coercion, but North Alabama would meet them upon the line and decide the issue at the point of the bayonet. Thus the spirit of these revolutionists is disclosed occasionally. Coercion to prevent them from treason is terrible, but to force men into an abandonment of that treason is legitimate. Calm minded men will notice these and similar indications, and consider well before they commit their destinies to the keeping of such precipitators."

Wendell Phillips, the Abolitionist, delivered a speech at Boston on Sunday, in which he denounced Senator Seward, declaring himself for disunion, and expressed the hope that all the slave States would leave the Union. His chief argument was that disunion was desirable because it would abolish slavery.

Old Relic Gone.—The house in which Thomas Jefferson was born, at Shadwell Depot, in the county of Albermarle, Virginia, was burned on Thursday night.

THE SECTIONAL TROUBLES.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 24.—The military services tendered by the Catawba Indians of North Carolina, [who are they?] have been accepted by the Governor.

The Legislature has appropriated $50,000 for carrying on the postal service, if the Federal Government stops the present arrangements.

P. S. This seems to be denied by the following later despatch:

The House of Representatives have appointed a committee to inquire what changes are necessary in the banking system and currency of South Carolina, in consequence of the change in her political relations.

A resolution was passed inquiring of the postal committee what provisions will have to be made in the contingency of a stoppage of the mails by the Federal Government.

The Legislature adjourns to-day.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Jan 23.—The special order of the day in the Convention being the ordinance in regard to the African slave trade, was amended, declaring the trade not to be piracy, but substituting imprisonment in the penitentiary for violations of former Federal laws on the subject. Thus amended it passed unanimously.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Jan. 24—The Convention has elected Toombs and Howell Cobb delegates at large to the Montgomery Convention. From the Districts, Francis Bartow; Martin Crawford; Judge Nesbit; Ben. Hill; A. R. Wright; T. R. Cobb, and A. H. Stephens, are the delegates.

AUGUSTA, GA., January 24.—700 State troops assembled here this morning for a demonstration on the U. S. Arsenal. Governor Brown, who is here, demanded its surrender. The demand was complied with at 12¼ o'clock. The Federal troops will go hence to New York.

BATON ROUGE, LA., Jan. 23.—The convention assembled here to-day. A committee of 15 was appointed to report an Ordinance of Secesssion. Adjourned till Thursday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The President dispatched a special messenger to Pensacola, last evening, with instructions to Federal officers to allow a collision under no possible circumstances, unless actually attacked. Secretary Holt thinks that perfect arrangements now exist to prevent a collision, and the public need apprehend no violation of peace. The officer previously sent to Fort Pickens as special messenger, returned this afternoon, and gives a gloomy account of the progress of the revolution and his arrest by State authority and detention until he agreed to return with his dispatches.

The proposition authorizing the Postmaster-General to suspend the mail service in the seceding States, will pass when brought to a vote.

A number of members of the House of Representatives have signed a recommendation that they all resign their seats and go home, leaving it to the people to elect a new Congress to assemble before March. The reason assigned is the inability of the present Congress to adjust the difficulties of the country.

The Postmaster Gen. has discontinued the mail service between Charleston and Fernandina, Florida, upon the ground that the steamers heretofore employed on that line have been appropriated to hostile purposes against the General Government. This policy is to be extended as occasion may require. It will depend upon the States themselves, and not on the discretion of the Administration.

ANOTHER SPECK OF WAR IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The Washington N. C. Dispatch has the following:—

Fort Captured and Retaken.—Fort Neale, a revolutionary earth work, near this town, was taken possession of on Saturday night last, and on Sunday morning the community was intensely excited at the report, that the Palmetto Flag was flying high above the ramparts, and had been nailed to the flag-staff. This outrage was borne in silence during the sacred hours of the Sabbath day and night, but early on Monday morning our citizens were startled by the report of cannon, fired in quick succession. On inquiry, it was ascertained that a company of Jolly Tars had recaptured the fort, shot down the Palmetto Flag, trampled it in the dust, and run up the Stars and Stripes in its place. Forthwith the National ensign was floating in the breeze from every masthead in the port, and we had general rejoicing on the occasion.

The Mississippi River Blockaded.—The Mississippi river has been blockaded by order of Gov. Pettus, of Mississippi, and all steamboats passing are required to round to and give an account of themselves. The Memphis Avalanche says:

"Just above Vicksburg, by direction of Governor Pettus, a battery has been erected, and every boat hailing from north of Mason & Dixon's line is compelled to round to and give an account of themselves. The Imperial, from this port, passed there during the night, and was forced to land at the behest of a twelve-pound shot fired accross her bows. Of course she was all right and went on. The new Republic is going to work in earnest."

Current Rumor.—Col. Chase, commanding the Alabama and other Secession troops, who have been threatening an attack upon Fort Pickens, has telegraphed to this city that no attack would be made.

Ohio Returns a Fugitive Slave.—CLEVELAND, Jan. 23.—In the case of the fugitive slave girl Lucy, the defence was withdrawn to-day, and she will be returned to Virginia to-morrow morning.

Personal Liberty Law of Maine.—We learn from a private letter received here from Mr. Medcalf, one of the Governor's council of Maine, that the Personal Liberty Laws of that State will undoubtedly be repealed at an early day.

Baltimore American.

Ichabod! Ichabod!—The glory has departed. "Never," says the London Times, in an article which we give elsewhere, "Never for many years can the United States be to the world what they have been. * * * The President has dissipated the idea that the States which elected him constitute one people. We had thought that the federation was of the nature of a nationality—we find it is nothing more than a partnership, if any State may, on grounds satisfactory to a local convention, dissolve the union between itself and its fellows; if discontent with the election of a President, or the passing of an obnoxious law by another State, or, it may be, a restrictive tariff, gives a State the 'right of revolution,' and permits it to withdraw itself from the community, then the position of the American people with respect to foreign powers is completely altered."

Solon Borland Gets a Reply from John Bell.—Solon Borland made a speech in Nashville, Thursday night. He said, in the course of his remarks, that the "Constitutional Union party," and its acknowledged champion, John Bell, had held the doctrine that the election of Lincoln would be a just cause for the dissolution of the Union. John Bell, who was in the audience, rose and denied the charge. Upon this, says the Nashville Democrat, the cheers "rang again and again through the vast hall, satisfying us of the predominant Union feeling in that assemblage—notwithstanding the Disunion element mustered its strength." Mr. Bell, before he sat down, expressed the hope and conviction that all would yet be well with the Union; and this declaration was received with a great shout of applause.

COMMUNICATIONS.

MEETING AT ST. PAUL'S.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A large portion of the citizens of Robeson County assembled at St. Paul's, on Saturday the 19th inst., for the purpose of expressing their sentiments in regard to the present distracted state of our country. On motion Wm. Davis, Esq., was called to the Chair, and T. D. Love, Jr., and J. T. Ausley requested to act as Secretaries. The Chairman then addressed the meeting in an appropriate and patriotic speech, in favor of the Union, which was heartily responded to. On motion a committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions, for the action of the meeting, consisting of Messrs. A. Malloy, J. S. McDonald, Alex'r. McGeachy, A. C. McKinnon, and James E. Burns. After a short absence the committee returned and reported through their Chairman, A. Malloy, Esq., the following resolutions, which were adopted with but one dissenting voice:

Resolved, That the resolutions adopted by our fellow-citizens in Lumberton, Jan. 1st, 1861, and published in the Observer 14th inst, express our full sentiment.

Resolved, 2d. That we disapprove the taking of the Forts on the coast of N. C., by the citizens.

Resolved, 3d. That the Sec'ys be requested to forward a copy of these proceedings to the Fayetteville Observer with a request to publish.

On motion the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries. The meeting then adjourned, giving three cheers for the star spangled banner.

WM. DAVIS, Ch'n.

T. D. LOVE, Jr., J. T. AUSLEY, } Sec'ts.

UNION MEETING AT BOSTICK'S MILLS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Pursuant to previous notice, a large and respectable portion of the citizens of Mineral Spring District, in Richmond County, met at Bostick's Mills, on the 12th inst., and organized by the appointment of J. A. Baldwin, Esq., Chairman, and W. D. Townsend and S. T. Cooper Secretaries. The Chairman, upon taking his seat, explained the object of the meeting in an appropriate manner.

On motion of Isaac Ewing, a committee of nine were appointed by the Chair. to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting; the following constituting said Committee; Isaac Ewing, Dr. A. R. McFadyen, M. D. Bethune, Reddick Bowdon, O. H. Dockery, John McFadyen, Tristram Bostick, John J. Bennett,

In the absence of the committee, Col. John W. Cameron was called on for a speech, and responded in a patriotic strain, portraying the evils likely to result from disunion, and advising caution and moderation. At the conclusion of his remarks the committee, through their Chairman, Isaac Ewing, reported the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, In the present distracted state of public affairs, it behooves all good citizens to meet and confer together with a view to a general and public exposition of their opinions in regard to the fearful crisis that now imperils our land; wherefore we, a portion of the citizens of Richmond County, deem this a proper time to make known our sentiments in relation thereto. Therefore be it

Resolved, 1st. That notwithstanding we deeply deplore the election of Lincoln by a purely sectional party, yet as a law-abiding people we are opposed to rash and revolutionary measures for existing causes, believing that there is yet enough of patriotism among the masses, in despite of the embittered zeal of unscrupulous politicians and disorganizers, to rescue our beloved institutions from the dangers that surround them; and thus believing, we are not prepared yet to sunder the ties that bind us to the General Government.

2d. Resolved, That we fear the election of Lincoln is made merely a pretext, by some of our sister States, with a view to precipitate the South into revolution and civil war, and that the secession of such States for such reason is, in our opinion, premature, impolitic and unwise. And that the State of North Carolina is in no wise under obligation to follow them, but will act in the premises as she a sovereign and independent State, may deem most conducive to her individual prosperity and happiness.

3d Resolved, That a spirit of common brotherhood, to say nothing of duty and right, imperatively demands that the legislation of those States nullifying the Fugitive slave law be repealed, for such legislation is undoubtedly subversive of our constitutional rights, and is in direct opposition to the fraternal feeling that should exist between members of a common country.

4th. Resolved. That should such appeals to our Northern brethren fail, and they still persist in their reckless and fanatical manner to such an extent as to preclude the possibility of living longer with them in peace and safety, then we recommend to our Legislators now in session to inaugurate a movement for an amendment of the Federal Constitution in accordance with its own provision as set forth in article 5th of said instrument. And should such Convention, as called together by the respective State Legislatures fail to settle the sectional difficulties that now divide our people, then, and not until then, when all Constitutional remedies shall be tried and exhausted, will we be justified in resorting to such extreme measures as revolution, necessarily in our opinion resulting in civil war, bloodshed and ruin.

5th. Resolved, That we deny that any State has the right to secede at pleasure, but when oppression becomes intolerable, under the undeniable right of revolution she may withdraw from the Union and if she see proper set up for herself.

6th. Resolved, therefore, That we are in favor of fighting our battles in the Union and knowing all our rights fearlessly defending them, regarding the blessings that flow from a united people as too inestimable and invaluable to be thrown away from mere caprice or at the instance of sectionalists or radical disorganizers North or South, without first making a united and determined effort to obtain our rights under the Constitution and in the Federal Union.

7th. Resolved, That N. C. is identified in interest with the border slave States and should act in the main in concert and harmony with them.

8th Resolved, That in our opinion there is no necessity at this time for a Convention in N. C. and that it is in the power of the Legislature of our State, now in session, to make all appropriation necessary for the exigences of the State; and that the only question that would legitimately come up before a Convention would be the propriety of secession at this time, and that question in the hands of unscrupulous demagogues and interested wire-workers under the insidious garb of insulted honor and high-strung appeals to prejudice and passions in moments of high excitement might be decided adverse to the interest of the people, and our beloved State driven as we know it out of Union without reflection and due deliberation into the untried sea of anarchy, where passion will rule the hour, and all the horrors of civil war will curtain our land with gloom and despair.

9th. Resolved, That these resolutions be sent to our members of the Legislature, with a request that they be laid before their respective bodies.

10th. Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the Observer, and the Raleigh papers be requested to copy.

After reading the resolutions, O. H. Dockery addressed the meeting in a strong, forcible and patriotic manner in defence of the resolutions, and taking strong ground in favor of the Union and the Constitution. The vote upon the passage of the preamble and resolutions was then taken and was unanimously adopted.

J. A. BALDWIN, Ch'n.

WM. D. TOWNSEND, S. T. COOPER, } Sec's.

MEETING AT PLEASANT HILL.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

On Saturday, 11th inst., a portion of the citizens of Richmond County met at Pleasant Hill, for the purpose of interchanging views on the present disturbed condition of the country. Hugh McLean, Esq, was called to the Chair, and Wm. E. Smith appointed Secretary. A committee consisting of R. H. Brown, Daniel Gibson, Esq., Eli Terry, Wm. E. Smith and James O'Brien, reported the following resolutions, which, after an address by R. H. Brown, were adopted without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That we consider the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States, upon a sectional issue, an event that should create fears in the minds of the people of the Southern States, and banish all reasonable hopes that the people of the Northern States are willing to administer the Federal government according to the Constitution and laws.

Resolved, That we are warmly attached to the Union of the States and the government of the same as administered for many years after the formation of the Constitution, and that we will ever defend and assist in maintaining the Federal Union while the several States faithfully abide by the Constitution: but that recent attempts on the part of the Northern States to misconstrue the Constitution and nullify its obligations, have greatly shaken our love and reverence for the Union and that if such attempts be stubbornly persis ed in, we cannot continue the defenders of a Union that knowingly and stealthily undertakes to deprive a part of the States of their Constitutional rights and equality.

Resolved, That the Personal Liberty Bills passed by many of the Northern and Eastern States are clear violations of the Federal Constitution, and evince a determination of those States not to comply with the plain requirements of the Constitution; and nothing short of a repeal of these bills, and faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law, will satisfy us that the people of the Northern section of the Union are willing to abide by the Constitution and treat us as brothers and equals.

Resolved, That we are not in favor of preserving any Federal Union that will not suffer the institution of slavery as transmitted to us by our fathers to remain unmolested, and give full protection to slave property in the territories.

Resolved, That we are opposed to any attempt on the part of the Federal Government to compel any seceding State or States, by force of arms, to remain in the Union.

Resolved, That we are content to continue in the Union only on condition that the slavery question be now finally settled in terms of justice and equality to the South; but before any attempt to sever ourselves from the Union, we wish to give our Northern friends a reasonable time to repeal their unconstitutional acts, and convince us by a faithful observance of the laws that they are indeed our friends and lovers of the Union as it was at its formation.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a Convention of the people of North Carolina to consider the present disturbed condition of the country,—that we believe such a Convention is necessary to satisfy the public mind, as well as to give expression to the views and demands of the people of the State.

On motion, it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Editors of the Fayetteville Observer, with a request to publish.

HUGH McLEAN, Chm'n.

WM. E. SMITH, Sec'y.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

The committee appointed to prepare suitable resolutions expressive of the emotions of deep regret which St. Alban's Lodge has felt and acknowledged upon hearing of the very sudden and mysterious death of our worthy and lamented brother, SAMPSON SEALEY, which took place at his own residence in Robeson County, on the 12th day of December, A. L. 5860—make the following report viz: Whereas, another sad, solemn and awe-awakening appeal from the Spirit-land has been received by us in having heard of the very sudden and mysterious death of our excellent, esteemed and lamented brother, Sampson Sealey, therefore:

Resolved, That while we humbly submit to the wise and mysterious events of an omnipotent, omniscient and omnipresent God, "Whose ways are not as our ways," whose all-seeing-eye is ever upon us, and reminding us of the uncertainty of life, and the all important theme of being "also ready!" Yet we fully realize the loss of our noble, generous and excellent brother; and that St. Alban's Lodge has lost one of its devoted and efficient members, a cause in which he delighted and labored faithfully and with zeal for the last nine years of his virtuous and useful life.

Resolved, That we tender our heart-felt sympathy and condolence with the relatives and friends of our deceased brother, in this sad bereavement.

Resolved, That in token of respect for our well beloved brother we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a page of our records be inscribed with the date of the death of our lamented brother, Sampson Sealey, and that the same be preserved inviolate from other proceedings as a testimonial of our respect for his memory.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered on the minutes of the Lodge, and that the Secretary send a copy to the bereaved family of our deceased brother and that the same be published in the Fayetteville papers.

Fraternally submitted,

R. E. TROY, Wm. B. BLAKE, A. D. BROWN, } Com.

J. R. CARTER, Secretary.

Masonic Hall, Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C. Dec. 27, A. L. 5860.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

WHEREAS, It has pleased the Grand Architect of the universe, in the immutable designs of His providence, to remove from time to eternity JOHN MCCAIN, a worthy member of Balfour Lodge, No. 188 of A. Y. Masons.

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge have sustained a great loss in the sudden and untimely death of our brother, and that we offer the family and friends of the deceased our cordial sympathies in this their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Lodge send a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased, and that he furnish to the Fayetteville Observer and North Carolina Presbyterian a copy of the same, with a request that they be published.

S. G. WORTH, B. F. HOOVER, J. A. MARSH, } Com.

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to us executed for purposes therein mentioned, by A. Holmes, Jr., and Malcom Faulk, under the firm of Holmes & Faulk, we will sell at Auction, at the store of said Holmes & Faulk, on Monday the 4th February next,

All their Stock of Goods, Wares and Merchandize,

Consisting of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.

All of the above goods having been purchased this Fall are new and in good order.

The sale will commence at 11 o'clock and be continued from day to day until the stock is sold.

Persons indebted to the firm of Holmes & Faulk are requested to make immediate payment, to save costs. The Trustees alone are authorized to receipt.

Terms at sale.

C. E. LEETE, A. M. CAMPBELL, } Trustees.

Jan'y 23. 90-ts

FRUIT TREES.

To the People of Fayetteville & surrounding Country.

MY Agent will be in Fayetteville on the 1st and 2d days in February with FRUIT TREES, and at Bladen Court the first Monday in February; at Sampson Court the 3d Monday in Feb'y; at Robeson Court the 4th Monday in Feb'y.

THOMAS H. FENTRESS.

Greensboro', Jan'y 21, 1861. 90-4w

1861.

JAS. N. SMITH,

DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

AMERICAN, FRENCH & ENGLISH

CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES,

GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS,

Perfumery, Dye-Stuffs, Liquors, &c.

INVITES the attention of Physicians to his large and select stock, which comprises every article usually kept in his line. Prompt attention paid to orders from the country.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 21, 1861. 89-itf

Fresh Garden Seeds,

FROM

DAVID LANDRETH & SON,

GROWTH OF 1860.

THE subscriber is now in receipt of a LARGE and SELECT supply of GARDEN, GRASS and FLOWER SEEDS from the celebrated House of D. Landreth & Son, which he offers at wholesale or retail.

Landreth's Rural Register and Almanac furnished gratuitously. JAS. N. SMITH,

North West Corner Market Square.

Jan'y 19. 89-itf

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY!

MERCHANT TAILORING

AND

Clothing Manufacturing Establishment.

THE subscriber very respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will from this day, have all his Clothing manufactured in his House, under the supervision of some of the best and most skillful Mechanics, and every Garment will be warranted. Every article of Clothing made to measure on the shortest notice, and a perfect fit insured.

A fine and choice assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKIN3 and VESTINGS, always on hand.

All those wishing to make a genteel appearance in a nice and substantial Home-Made suit of Cloth will please call on GEORGE BRANDT,

No. 16 Hay St., Fayetteville.

ON the 15th inst., I shall want Twenty-five experienced hands to make Pantaloons and Vests. Constant employment and liberal wages will be given to good hands; none other need appiy.

GEO. BRANDT.

Dec'r 3, 1860. 75tf

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat. Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrh. Clear and give strength to the voice of

PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary and Bronchial Irritation.

BROWN'S TROCHES "That trouble in my Throat, (for which the "*Troches*" are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer." N. P. WILLIS

BROWN'S TROCHES "I recommend their use to PUBLIC SPEAKERS." Rev. E. H. CHAPIN.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Great service in subduing HOARSENESS." Rev. DANIEL WISE.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to ASTHMA." Rev. A. C. EGGLESTON.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Contain no Opium or anything injurious." Dr. A. A. HAYES. *Chemist, Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "A simple and pleasant combination for COUGH, &c." Dr. G. F. BIGELOW. *Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "Beneficial in BRONCHITIS." Dr. J. F. W. LANE, *Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "I have proved them excellent for WHOOPING COUGH." Rev. H. W. WARREN, *Boston.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "Beneficial when compelled to speak, suffering from COLD." Rev. S. J. P. ANDERSON, *St. Louis.*

BROWN'S TROCHES "EFFECTUAL in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with SPEAKERS and SINGERS." Prof. M. STACY JOHNSON, *LaGrange, Ga.* Teacher of Music, Southern Female College.

BROWN'S TROCHES "Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From their past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me." Rev. E. ROWLEY, A. M. President of Athens College, Tenn.

Sold by all Druggists at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOX.

Dec'r 22. 81*6m

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

Our Senate Report for Wednesday last having failed yet to reach us, we take the proceedings of that day from the Standard.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr Dowd presented resolutions from two meetings in Moore county, concerning federal affairs.

Mr Dockery, a bill to incorporate Rockingham.

Mr Hall, a bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington Savings Bank.

A message was received from the House, transmitting a message from Gov. Ellis, with resolutions from the State of Virginia and Alabama, with propositions to print. Concurred in, and the Virginia resolutions (substance heretofore stated in the Observer) referred to committee on Federal Relations.

A House bill for lighting the Capitol was passed.

The Convention matter was taken up, the question being on the substitute introduced by Mr Eure to the bill as reported by the committee.

Mr Turner introduced an amendment, that no member of this Legislature shall be eligible to a seat in the Convention. Rejected, yeas 12, nays 32.

Mr Ramsay offered an amendment naming the 7th of March as the day for the holding of the election.

Mr Outlaw was in favor of the amendment. He would vote for no bill calling a Convention, unless it gave the people a full opportunity to express their opinions fairly and fully.

Mr Avery replied. He said that whether North Carolina left the Union or not, if civil war was inevitable, she could not prevent it, and would be forced to take a part in it. He had no hope for the Union and had entertained none since the Charleston Convention. He said that the South had always lost by making concession, and that the day for concession and compromise had passed.

Mr Brown replied, expressing devotion to the Union and a sanguine hope of its continuance.

Mr Dockery was of opinion that existing difficulties would be adjusted in a very short time, and was opposed to any measure that looked towards a dissolution of the Union and its attendant evils, civil war and revolution. He wished the remark made by the Senator from Burke, that he was one of the strongest Union men in the Senate, handed down to posterity and to his children as a legacy. He thought it the duty of the President to collect the revenue in all the seceding States, but did not believe it policy in the general government to coerce a seceding State, although perhaps it might have the right. He would not discuss the question as to whether the right existed or not.

Mr Ramsay's motion was lost—yeas 17, nays 29.

Mr Turner moved to amend by having the votes cast for "Convention and Disunion," or "No Convention and Union." Rejected—yeas 13, nays 33.

Mr Sharpe offered an amendment, postponing the submission of the question to the people until the ordinances of the Convention shall have been advertised one month. Rejected—yeas 19, nays 28.

Mr Eure's bill as amended was then substituted for the original bill—yeas 37, nays 10.

The bill then passed its first reading—yeas 39, nays 8.

Mr Avery moved to suspend the rules, and put the bill on its second reading.

After several motions to adjourn made and lost, the bill passed its 2d reading, and the Senate adjourned.

We add some items of Wednesday's proceedings in the Commons, to those of our own reporter in the last Observer:—

Mr Barringer presented proceedings in Montgomery, and Mr Wright, proceedings in Cumberland.

Mr Davis, of Mecklenburg, a bill to incorporate the Charlotte and South-western Railroad Company.

Mr Peebles, a bill to compensate the owners of slaves executed by law.

Mr Faison, a bill to provide for the private execution of criminals.

THE MASSACHUSETTS AND RHODE ISLAND PERSONAL LIBERTY LAWS.—There is in the Senate, from Rhode Island, a worthy old gentleman of excellent sense who unfortunately calls himself a Republican. As an honest, truthful man, Mr. Simmons is universally respected by his associates, and his discussions with them are full of pleasantness on all sides. He made a speech in the Senate a few days ago, very pleasant generally in manner, conciliatory in matter, and full of warm affection for the Southern people, among whom he had for many years lived. Occasionally he had hard hits for the Democracy, and among them the following:—

"Everything that has been done for the last twenty years is charged to the Republican party, which in my State did not exist until four years ago last May. When were the personal liberty bills passed? Massachusetts is arraigned here every other day for having passed personal liberty bills infracting the Constitution. Why, sir, if they are unconstitutional, they are utterly void. Everybody knows that. But who passed them? The first personal liberty bill that has been bandied about here all over the Senate, was passed when both Houses of the Massachusetts Legislature were Democratic, with a Democratic Governor approving of it; and the negro equality law passed the same month. This negro equality bill came from the fact that Massachusetts that year repealed the law which forbade the intermarriage of different races. That was done by the Democrats, and the next year the Democratic Governor, who approved those acts, beat "Honest John Davis." I went there and made speeches to try to elect John Davis; but he was beaten. Our candidate was not elected by the people; nor was the other man in 1842, but he was elected by the Legislature, and next year he beat us one vote. The third year we had a national fight, and we beat them in Massachusetts; but we were beaten ourselves in the country in 1844; and that same Governor who signed this personal liberty bill and the negro equality bill, was sent into the Senate for the best office in New England, nominated by Mr. Polk, and every Democratic Senator voted for him, knowing that that was the fact, if they knew anything about it; but I do not know whether they knew it or not. If they did, they would not care a fig about it, if he was on their side, but they would say: "this man probably had to get in by promising the Abolitionists to do something if he got their votes;" and that is the way he did get in. Their idea is, "it will do very well if our folks do it; only let it work for the benefit of the Democratic party, and you may pass personal liberty bills or negro equality bills to your heart's content." But now they get up here and lay these bills to the Republican party, when the first Republican Governor elected in Massachusetts brought to the notice of the Legislature the very provisions in that bill which were wrong, and that Legislature altered them, although they had been on the statute-book twelve years with all sorts of Governors, and nobody ever thought of them until Governor Banks called attention to them. And yet these are the grave charges thrown up here against the Republican party, and made the occasion for breaking up this Government—such kind of things as these.

"I do not care what kind of laws they pass in Georgia or South Carolina affecting us; only I do not like to see those laws imprisoning our sailors because they are poor fellows. South Carolina made a law of that kind; but when she wanted to get trade with England, she repealed it in reference to foreign countries, but kept it on in reference to her own brothers. That is the way they treat us; but we are not going to fight about it, or quarrel over it. Our law in Rhode Island was passed six or eight years before there ever was a Republican party there—and there were more than six times as many Whigs who voted against it as there were Democrats. Two of the leading Whig members made speeches against it; but they were beaten. Afterwards, one of those men who opposed it came to be chief justice of our State. He was on the committee to revise the statutes—to make a code—and he pared that thing all down, and got it so that it was inoffensive, and he said, that if it were not for making a noise, he would strike it out altogether. They pared it down and, when all the virus was out, it was voted for unanimously by a Republican Legislature, after every part of it that even savored of unconstitutionality was taken out."

New Crop Molasses, for sale by

Jan'y 23. C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

25 Bbls. Yellow Planting Potatoes, for sale by

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

Jan'y 23.

A few Firkins Fresh Mountain Butter, for sale by

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

Jan'y 23, 1861. 90-1t*

AVON E. HALL,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1861 87ilypd

SPECIAL NOTICE

Mrs. Winslow, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly acilitates the process of teething by softening the gums reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases See advertisement in another column.

Feb'y 3, 1860 94tf

SUPREME COURT.

By PEARSON, C. J. In Pearce vs. Cauble, from Craven, affirming the judgment. In Dibrule vs. Scott, from Jones, judgment reversed and judgment for defendant. In Wilder vs. Ingland, from Franklin, affirming the judgment. In Latta vs. Russ, from Orange, judgment reversed and judgment here for $882.22.

By BATTLE, J. In McDaniel vs. Nethercutt, from Jones, affirming the judgment. In Barnes vs. Haybarger, from Wilson, judgment reversed and judgment for plaintiff. In Sandlin vs. Robinson, in equity, from New Hanover. In Wilson vs. Foy, in equity, from Craven, directing for plaintiffs for their claim.

By MANLY, J. In Stokes vs. Arey, from Stanly, judgment affirmed. In Johnson vs. Peterson, in equity, from Sampson, declaring there is no error in the order appealed from. In Edwards vs. Kelly, from Wayne, affirming the judgment. In Griffin vs. Hadley, from Johnston, affirming the judgment.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Council of State.—The Council of State convened in this city on Wednesday the 23d inst. The following members were present: Messrs. Council Wooten, David Murphy, John W. Cunningham, W. A. Ferguson, J. F. Graves, and W. L. Hilliard.

Council Wooten, Esq., was elected President and Graham Daves appointed Clerk of the Council.

Messrs. Archibald Henderson, of Rowan, B. Gordon, of Wilkes, and Wm. J. Yates, of Mecklenburg, were appointed Directors of the Literary Fund, and Messrs. Nicholas M. Long, of Halifax co., and James Fulton, of New Hanover, were appointed Commissioners of the Board of Internal Improvement for the two years next ensuing.—*Raleigh Journal.*

Soldiering.—Our exchanges announce the departure of several young men from different portions of our State, their object being to enlist in the South Carolina army. We guess the "boys" will find soldiering, in reality, quite a different thing from what their imaginations have painted it. Shouldn't be surprised if one campaign cures the most desperate case. Better stay at home boys, and fight, if fight you must, for your own State.—*Raleigh Banner.*

Oh no. By all means let them go.

Is it So?—We hear it stated upon what seems to be good authority, that only about 10,000 votes were cast at the election in South Carolina for members to the State Convention which passed the Ordinance of Secession. If this be so, and we consider that the State has 60,000 voters, it is easy to see why the *Secessionists* were unwilling to allow the people to ratify or reject the Ordinance at the polls. If only 10,000 votes were cast for delegates to the Convention it clearly proves after all, that the heart of the people of that State is not with the secession movement.

Newbern Progress.

Good Reply.—Mr. G. T. Cooke, our Postmaster, being asked if he would hold his office under Lincoln, replied that he would not, but that he would hold it under the Constitution. He is right, and is for maintaining his rights—not giving them up to Lincoln.—*Ral. Banner.*

Cockade Men.—Those who wear cockades desire it shall be understood that they hold themselves in momentary readiness to "shed the last drop of their blood" in defence of Southern rights. Jack Downing said in one of his celebrated letters addressed to Old Hickory, that he had noticed that those g

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 28, 1861.

PERSONAL MATTERS.—On reflection, we have concluded that it is our duty to the cause in which we are engaged, if not to ourselves, to notice the batch of infamous falsehoods written from this place to the Wilmington Journal, over the signature of "Secession." It is one of a series of dastardly efforts by a few creatures about this town to impair the influence of the Observer, and therefore we notice it.

The following correspondence speaks for itself:—

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 25, 1861.

DEAR SIR: We annex a printed copy of an article, which appeared in the Observer of Monday last, giving a brief account of your speech in the Town Hall on the evening of the 17th inst. In the Wilmington Journal of the 23d inst. it is stated that "Judge Shepherd is absent from town, or he would not hesitate to brand the report as a misrepresentation from beginning to end."

As you will see, neither of us was present at the meeting; and therefore we know nothing of the matter except that the author of the communication is a gentleman, without the slightest disposition to misrepresent you in any particular, and that his statement was and is most thoroughly endorsed to us by many other of the most respectable citizens of the town. We have therefore every reason to believe that you have not been misrepresented, but we will be glad if you will state whether injustice has been done you, and if so in what particular. As you know, no one is intentionally misrepresented in the Observer, and when we are misled it is not less our inclination than our duty to correct error.

Very respectfully and truly, E. J. HALE & SONS.

To Hon. J. G. SHEPHERD.

"FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 26, 1861.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SONS:—Gentlemen: After returning home yesterday from the County Court of Richmond, I received your polite letter relative to a communication for your paper published on Monday the 21st instant. There are some mistakes in the article, which I will point out. I was invited to speak at the meeting here on the evening of the 17th, and with a view of indicating the course of the address which I proposed to deliver, I had prepared certain resolutions of which I gave notice early in the evening. The first of these was for the early call of a State Convention—the second, recommending the Crittenden plan of settlement—the third, affirming the resolution of our County Convention, "that we are not willing that the present crisis shall pass away, without a perfect understanding of what we are to expect in future and a definite settlement of the whole slavery question"—the fourth, against coercion. These resolutions were referred to a committee of three, viz: Messrs. McDuffie McKethan and myself. We agreed on all of them but the second, and in this I was overruled on the committee by the vote of my colleagues, they reporting Mr McDuffie's resolution for the first of the committee, and on this the debate sprang up. When the meeting had been addressed both by Mr McDuffie and myself, a motion was made to *strike out* all the resolutions but the first—*not to lay on the table*—and this motion prevailed. When the resolution in reference to Mr Harrington was introduced, I asked the mover to withdraw it, suggesting to him that it was prejudging Mr Harrington, inasmuch as it *assumed* that *he would not vote for* the Convention bill, whereas he had not *then* been called upon to vote on the question; and further because he had shown himself two years ago to be a very faithful friend to the town and county. The motion was *withdrawn* by the mover, *not laid on the table* by a vote of the meeting.

In the course of my remarks I did express the devotion which I had always felt to the Union, and insisted, that while the peace, honor and equality of the State could be preserved, we should stand by that which we had tried, rather than venture on that which was untried; but if these should be put in peril, or if the equality of the State was denied or questioned under the Federal Government, we should seek security for that honor and her interests in a Confederacy of her Southern sisters.

With much regard, I am yours, J. G. SHEPHERD.

This shows whether Judge Shepherd would "brand the report as a misrepresentation from beginning to end." Instead thereof, he confirms it in every particular as to his speech—the point about which we felt an interest and made inquiry of him. The position of a gentleman of Judge Shepherd's character, talents and influence, in such a crisis as the present, is important. In what particular mode he prevented the adoption of disunion resolutions is less so, so that he did prevent it. His recollection differs from our correspondent's, and others', (even disunionists') accounts, in two immaterial particulars, first, that the ultra resolutions were "stricken out," (that is, absolutely *rejected*,) instead of having been merely laid on the table—making the case still stronger than our correspondent stated it: And 2d, that another resolution was withdrawn at his suggestion instead of being laid on the table. It is worthy of remark that no one of the disunionists' accounts of the meeting agrees with any other or with Judge Shepherd's.

As to the communication in the Observer of the 21st, this "Secession" writer says "it is not unlikely that it was the work of one of the Editors of that paper, who was seen hanging about the steps of the Hall at the time of the meeting." This is all false. One of the Editors was out of the State on the evening in question; and neither of the others was outside of his own dwelling, more than half a mile distant from the Hall. We doubt not, however, that "Secession" would swear that he saw them all there. The author of the communication has sent us the following, which speaks for itself:

A CARD.—Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: I avow myself the author of the communication which appeared in your paper of the 21st inst., referred to by the scurrilous and malicious correspondent of the Wilmington Journal.

I have no disposition to bandy words with this anonymous scribbler of the Journal, "whose gall (it seems) coins slanders like a mint," and who only availed himself of my communication to vent the venom of his spleen on one more worthy than himself and far beyond his power to harm. Resp'y, D. G. MacRAE.

Jan'y 27th 1861.

The Observer is spoken of throughout this "Secession" letter as "a Black Republican paper," and to countenance this vile calumny the following statement is made:

"The charge of Black Republicanism is no new thing to the senior Editor of the Observer. Not long since it was *forcibly* brought home to him by a well known gentleman of this town who further emphasised his remarks by other demonstrations under which the said senior found it *inconvenient to stand up*."

The Senior Editor never heretofore thought it necessary to publish anything in regard to a personal difficulty which occurred here two years ago, simply because it *was* a personal matter which had been amply atoned for by the offending gentleman. But this malignant reference to it seems to require this statement:

In January 1859, a friend said to us jocularly, as an evidence of the bitterness of even respectable and intelligent Democrats and the recklessness with which political partisans would make charges, that a gentleman of this place had, in the heat of a political conversation, said to him that the Senior Editor of the Observer "was no better than an abolitionist." Falling in with this gentleman in the street some days afterwards, the writer hereof asked him if he had made such a charge? He emphatically denied it. And then, moved by some sudden impulse, most unexpectedly struck a blow, which of course was returned. Friends separated us. The next day the most honorable and ample apology was made in writing, embodying an express admission that he was in the wrong. And this was subsequently quite as emphatically repeated in a cordially personal interview (sought by himself,) with a particular apology for and ample retraction of any thing that he might have said in the heat of argument that might be construed into such an imputation as had been alleged.

From that day to this the intercourse between this Democratic gentleman and the Senior Editor has been uninterruptedly friendly. His handsome conduct on that occasion induced us to show him the above statement of facts, whereupon he has authorised us to publish the following (over his own name, but there is no necessity to insert that, as it is well known in this community, and is at the service of any one interested:)—

"FAYETTEVILLE, JAN. 26, 1861.

"E. J. HALE, Esq.—Dear Sir: I entirely concur in a statement of facts which you purpose to make in the Observer, of an unfortunate collision which occured between us in Jan'y 1859. The allusion made by the writer of the article in the Journal referred to, is singularly unfortunate. That collision was rather the consequence of being asked whether I had charged you with being an abolitionist—the charge being unjust, it was derogatory to ask if I had made it. So far as Black Republicanism is sought to be fixed on you by the writer in the Journal, it is done without color of countenance from me. I very cheerfully make this explanation.

"Yours very truly. ——."

One point more, and we have done with this dastardly writer. He says it "was placarded in the Observer as true," that negroes were taxed in South Carolina $16 a head. The Observer did copy from exchange papers, and did comment upon, a statement that such a tax had been laid; but when the Observer learned that the statement was false, it promptly and conspicuously corrected it. Such an act of fairness cannot be expected of this "Secession" writer, or of the Wilmington Journal, who manufacture their own falsehoods, and then adhere to the rule that "a lie well stuck to is as good as a truth." We presume that the writer of this letter to the Journal obtained *from the Observer* the first information that the $16 tax was a fabrication, for it was *first* corrected by us, (so far as we ever saw or heard,) on the authority of a letter from a friend in Charleston.

So also with other "sensation news" which the Observer has copied from time to time.

A word in conclusion: The poor little creature who is understood to have written this batch of falsehoods to the Wilmington Journal, is generally supposed to have been aided in his creditable work by the other members of a little disunion squad, as worthless as himself, who are said to have proposed lynching the Editors of this paper and throwing their types and presses into the streets. We have only to say: this paper will continue to circulate the truth, however damaging to disunion schemes, and will continue to express the opinions of its Editors, however unpalatable to some of the disunionists. As yet, this is a land of liberty regulated by LAW: we are working to prevent a day of *mob law*; but if it come it will be met.

When the writer hereof penned his "word in conclusion," he had no idea of adding a "finally." But one who calls himself "A Fayetteville Whig," in the Journal of the 26th inst., must have a notice. As there is yet a doubt as to the name, politics, and profession of the author, we confine ourselves, for the present, to a notice of his article. Perhaps it will be well for those who read this article to preserve it. It may edify them when the name of the Journal's correspondent is exposed.

All that is said as to Judge Shepherd's speech, and the report of it, is answered above by the Judge's note and Maj. D. G. McRae's card. What is said of the disposition of the Editors of the Observer, what ought to be thought of the Observer, what the state of feeling here as to sectional matters, &c. &c., are matters of taste or opinion. We shall not discuss them. A number of statements as to South Carolina, Preston Brooks, Sumner, Vermont and Massachusetts, &c. &c., singly and collectively, are falsehoods, as every reader of the Observer, who sees them, will know. Two statements remain. We copy them:

"It is a very remarkable fact, that the Observer gets nearly all its "sectional troubles" from the World, the Times, the Commercial Advertiser, which are ultra Black Republican sheets in New York, and seldom quotes from the conservative papers of the North. Whigs in North Carolina have noticed this phenomena. Why is it? Take the issue of the 24th, and this is only "*E pluribus unum*."

This "very remarkable fact" is a very remarkable falsehood. The paragraphs collected under the head of "sectional troubles" are mainly the "associated press" despatches, published simultaneously, North and South, in papers of every shade of politics, and copied into the Observer from Southern papers which reach us a day earlier than those from New York. Items of news we copy from whatever source they reach us. We do not make them; we leave that to the Journal, which sometimes does. When we find interesting news in a New York paper we copy it; that is our business. When we find indications in a Republican paper of a change in Republican feeling and a returning sense of justice, we copy them also. Such a change is necessary, or the Union is gone. Signs of such a change our readers are entitled to see, and will see, whenever they occur. *We* are striving to promote a return to peace and good will between the sections. *Our assailant* seeks to widen the breach already existing and to separate the sections forever. Why he dislikes the publication of things tending to promote peace, therefore, is patent. They tend to defeat his object.

Next it is said, and this is the "trump card," the object of the whole epistle:

"The New York Times, *Raymond's paper*, which is announced as the Metropolitan organ of Old Abe, and whose quarto sheet is daily filled with vile and vulgar abuse of the South, recognised, last week, the Fayetteville Observer as a faithful ally, and devoted over a column editorially to extracts from one number of its Southern brother! The Times referred Mr Crittenden to the Observer for proof that the people of the South were satisfied with the Union as it is, and wanted none of his compromises! Will the Observer "deny" this?"

It will. The article referred to appeared in the Times of the 18th inst. Some one has taken our copy from our office, and the single copy subscribed for here went to Wilmington with the article of "a Fayetteville Whig."* In the meantime, our very distinct recollection, confirmed by other persons, is that in the whole column *there is not one word of the Observer's extracted.* Why are not some of the extracts or their character given? Because they are extracts from the *proceedings of public meetings of the people of North Carolina*, published in the Observer and other papers by orders of those meetings. Prominent among these extracts is one from the resolutions adopted at the Cumberland county meeting, and endorsements of that meeting by the District meetings. To *them*, Mr. Crittenden is pointed. Yes, to them! And *we* are held responsible for the parade by an abolition paper of resolutions adopted by the Democratic county of Cumberland at a large county meeting presided over by Hon. J. G. Shepherd, prepared by one committee with a majority of Democrats upon it, reported by another committee of the same character, and in part written, so it is claimed, by Judge Shepherd, the Democratic Chairman! The proceedings of the meeting were handed us by the Secretaries. We published them. The Times copied and commented upon parts of them. That is the case. It needs no comment from us to point out the vile character of the fraud attempted, we trust through a lack of comprehension more than a lack of honesty.

In justice to the people of Cumberland and the neighboring counties whose resolutions are copied from the Observer, and *to which* Mr. Crittenden is pointed for proof that the Southern people are not dissatisfied, it is only right that we add that the Times makes them so appear by *garbling them.* The Times lies to the North to repress the movements of the people there towards peace; it finds no lack of lying assistants at the South to accomplish the same object here and overthrow the government.

* We will send for a copy of the Times referred to, for public exhibition at this Office.

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE.—It will be seen that our Legislature has promptly seconded the movement of Virginia, by appointing several of our eminent men, of both parties, to represent North Carolina in the proposed National Conference at Washington on the 4th February. Commissioners were also appointed to represent this State in the Southern meeting at Montgomery, Ala., (the avowed purpose of which is to establish a Provisional government over a Southern Confederacy,) but with a most gratifying instruction, adopted by a vote of 69 to 38 in the Commons, that they are "to act only as mediators, to endeavor to bring about a reconciliation." We hail this as an unmistakeable sign that North Carolina is not yet prepared for disunion and a Southern Confederacy. All honor to the 69 who thus show that they still "hope," and are not willing to plunge into the horrors of civil war and anarchy, until they have exhausted all other remedies for securing their rights in the Union, which, whatever crazy fanatics or crazy fire-eaters may say, has been a glorious Union, and may be so again.

A leading Boston Republican paper urges that Massachusetts should appoint Commissioners. And the Republican Governor of New York has recommended the Legislature of his State to do so.

The National Intelligencer has a letter from "a prominent and wealthy citizen of South Carolina, whose character is a sufficient pledge of his reliability, and whose opportunities for correct information in regard to the temper and wishes of the people of that State are not surpassed by any citizen residing within her borders, who writes as follows:

"I am sorry to say that political matters still look dark. South Carolina can never be 'coerced.' The idea is vain. Every citizen will pour out life and treasure before such a thing will be submitted to. *I look with hope to the movement just announced as having been started in the Virginia Legislature. Virginia will be listened to despite all the Charleston Mercury can say. Four-fifths of our people will agree to any arrangement that shall guarantee our rights and be acceptable to the other Southern States.*"

Who says there is "*no hope*"?

SENATOR CLINGMAN.—The Winston Sentinel has a letter from this selfish demagogue, who says there is "little hope." But he says, "if North Carolina had promptly called a convention and armed our people, I believe a good result might have been obtained." Yes, that "good result" for which Mr. Clingman has been laboring so long, to-wit, disunion. He says also, along with other stuff of like tenor, "the course of the professed Union men of the South is eminently calculated to *insure the dissolution* of the Union and at the same time make that dissolution *bloody.*" If that were so, why does not Mr. Clingman join the Union men? He cannot have forgotten the speech he made years ago in the House, picturing the greatness of the South in case of disunion.

But all that has prevented a satisfactory settlement before this are the acts of war by the Cotton States; and if the whole South had followed their example a peaceful settlement would now be out of the question. People in this country—in any part of it—are not brought to a sense of justice by open acts of hostility.

THE CONVENTION.—A Bill has passed each House. The Senate bill restricts the Convention to the consideration of federal relations, and provides for the election of delegates on the 21st of February; the House bill restricts the Convention only as to the basis of representation, and provides for the election on the 28th of February. The Houses have yet to agree, before the bill becomes a law.

FLAG-RAISING.—The ladies at the Shemwell House, we are requested to say, have manufactured a United States Flag which they propose to have raised to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. There will be speaking on the occasion, and the public are invited to attend.

HARNETT COUNTY.—An "old Democrat" writes us:—"Hurrah for the Constitutional Union! Harnett is right side up. Yours in the good cause."

FROM RICHMOND COUNTY.—A friend writes us:—"I am heart and soul for a Central Confederacy, if we cannot get our rights in the Old Union. Never, never, will I be willing to go under the Palmetto flag."

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.—The February number has been sent us by the publisher, W. H. Bidwell, No. 5 Beekman Street, N. Y. As usual, its matter is entertaining and its illustrations very beautiful. The price of the Eclectic is $5 per annum.

☞ A communication received this morning cannot possibly be crowded in to-day.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Mr Humphrey, from the Committee on Corporations, reported a bill in regard to the town of Carthage, recommending its passage.

Mr Faison, a bill to secure the property of married women.

Mr Avery, from the Committee on Federal Relations, made its report on the Communications from the States of Virginia and Alabama.

The bill calling a Convention was read.

Mr Turner offered Mr Crittenden's proposition as a substitute, and spoke at length in favor of his amendment, and in behalf of the Union.

Mr Thomas replied.

Mr Sharpe addressed the Senate at length, opposing a Convention.

The bill passed its third reading—yeas 37, nays 9, as follows:—

Yeas.—Messrs Arendell, Avery, Burton, Brown, Bledsoe, Barringer, Dickson, Dobson, Eure, Faison, Hall, Harriss of F., Harriss of C., Humphrey, Lane, Pitchford, Rogers, Shaw, Simmons, Simpson, Speight, Street, Stowe, Slaughter, Stubbs, Taylor of N., Taylor of G., Taylor of B., Thomas of J., Thomas of D., Walker, Watson, Waugh, Whitaker, Winstead, Walkup, Whedbee. —37.

Nays—Messrs Dockery, Dowd, Morehead, Outlaw, Ramsay, Sharp, Spencer, Turner, Worth.—9.

On motion of Mr Avery, the vote was reconsidered, and that motion laid on the table. The Senate adjourned.

On Friday, after introduction of bills, &c., of no interest, the bill to repeal the act exempting State bonds from taxation, was put on second reading.

Mr Bledsoe opposed the reference, saw no justice in the law exempting State bonds from taxation.

Mr Thomas of D., thought the State would save 12 per cent. by exempting her bonds from taxation.

Mr Morehead opposed the bill. He said bonds not subject to taxation sold, as a general thing, six per cent. higher than those taxed.

Mr Turner replied, and Mr Thomas of D., rejoined.

Mr Dockery would vote for the bill, and made a strong argument in favor of equal taxation.

The subject was laid aside for the special order, the committee reports on communications from Virginia and Alabama. The majority report, by Mr Avery, recommends appointment of commissioners to meet those of Virginia and the other States at Washington on Feb'y 4: and also to the Montgomery Ala. Secession Congress to unite in devising means of obtaining peace and security. The report recommends as a basis of settlement, the Virginia resolutions [heretofore stated] and another to secure the right of taking slaves temporarily into free States. The minority report, Messrs Brown and Outlaw, provides for commissioners to Washington and Montgomery; those to the former to wait on the President and express the sincere desire that all acts may be abstained from which will lead to bloodshed; and those to the latter to make the same request of the seceding States. Both meetings to take place on the 4th Feb.; and Mr. Crittenden's propositions and the Virginia resolutions to be the basis of adjustment.

The reports having been read, Mr. Brown said there was an incongruity between the communications from the two States; that from Alabama declaring that she had left the Union, that from Virginia of an entirely different nature. As North Carolina was still in the Union he did not think she had a Constitutional right to have any conference on the subjects set forth in the Alabama ordinance. He approved heartily of the proposition made by the noble State of Virginia to send commissioners to Washington. He was opposed to giving to commissioners, as contemplated in the majority report, the semblance of power to form a new Confederacy.

Mr. Avery spoke in defence of the report of the majority.

Mr. Brown replied, that according to the resolutions as reported, unlimited power was delegated to the commissioners.

Mr. Turner would vote for the Virginia resolutions, but never for the Alabama resolutions. Alabama invites us to treason. She has herself so considered a conference like the one she now proposes. Were he to vote for the conference with the State of Alabama, he would consider himself guilty of perjury and treason.

Mr. Hall deplored the tardiness of the State in regard to action on federal affairs, and the Senate adjourned.

SATURDAY.—FROM OUR REPORTER.

Saturday, Jan. 26.

Several bills were reported from Committees, with favorable and unfavorable reports; among the latter, the the bill concerning Naval Stores in Wilmington.

Mr Turner offered a resolution proposing to elect U. S. Senator on Thursday next. Laid on the table, on motion of Mr Burton.

On motion of Mr Brown, the Senate proceeded to consider the reports on the communications from Virginia and Alabama.

Mr Brown advocated the Minority Report.

Mr Barringer would vote for the Majority Report. He was willing that Commissioners should be sent to both Washington and Montgomery.

Mr Morehead thought Commissioners should be appointed to Washington first.

Mr Outlaw urged the Minority Report. The legislature had no right to send Commissioners to Alabama, since she had left the Union.

After some further discussion between Messrs Brown, Avery and Bledsoe,

A message from the House transmitted engrossed resolutions appointing Commissioners to Washington City and to Montgomery, Ala., viz: Judge Ruffin, ex-Gov'rs Reid and Morehead, Hon. D. M. Barringer, Geo. Davis, M. W. Ransom, R. R. Bridgers, and ex-Gov. Swain, [our Reporter omits two names we suppose.]

Messrs. Brown, Avery and Thomas of J. expressed hearty acquiescence in the resolutions, and urged their immediate passage.

Mr Turner opposed the resolutions because the Commissioners were to be sent to Montgomery. The State of Alabama invited North Carolina to a conference, merely for the purpose of forming a provisional government for a Southern Confederacy. North Carolina replies by sending Commissioners for an entirely different purpose.

After further debate the proposition of the House was adopted by a vote of 33 to 1—(16 not voting!) Adj'd.

In the Commons, on Thursday, the resolutions offered by Mr Newby for the appointment of five Commissioners to Washington City, to meet Commissioners from other States, on the fourth of February, for the purpose of adjusting the existing sectional difficulties, were taken up.

The resolutions name Hons Thomas Ruffin, Wm A Graham, Weldon N Edwards, Kenneth Rayner and Edwin G Reade, as commissioners.

Mr Fagg moved to strike out the name of E G Reade, and insert that of N W Woodfin. The question was divided, and the motion to strike out prevailed.

Before the question was put to insert the name of Mr Woodfin, on motion of Mr Person, further consideration of the matter was postponed until to-morrow.

The House then took up the Convention bill.

Various amendments were offered and rejected. Among them the following:

By Mr Ferebee—to have the vote on "Convention" or "no Convention," and that for delegates, on different days.

By the same—to put the question of "Union" or "Disunion" to the people.

By Mr Cowles—that delegates shall be native born citizens of the United States.

The question then recurred on the final passage of the bill, and it was carried by the following vote:

Yeas.—Mr. Speaker, Messrs. Albritton, Alfred, Autry, Barrow, Batchelor, Baxter, Blue, Booth, Bowman, Branch, Bridgers, Bullock, Burgin, Bynum, Canady, Cheek, Clarke of Craven, Crawford, Davis of B., Davis of H., Davis of M., Ewell, Fagg, Faison, Ferguson, Folk, Foy, Gallaway, Green of F., Hall, Harrington, Harriss, Hayes, Hill, Hoke, Jenkins, Jordan, Kallum, Latham, Lemmonds, Liles, Logan, Love of H., Love of J., McMillan, Marsh, Merrimon, Mitchener, Mordecai, Newby, Padgett, Pearson, Peebles, Perkins, Person, Polk, Pope, Potts, Ransom, Rogers, Russ, Shaw, Siler, Slade, Small, Stanford, Tapscott, Ward, Watters, Watson, Waugh, White, Whitehurst, Wilkerson, Williams of Cumberland, Williams of Nash, Williamson, Wishart, Withers, Woodard, Wooten, Wright and Yates—86.

Nays.—Messrs. Barringer, Carson, Clarke of D., Cowles, Crumpler, Davis of R., Dickson, Donnell, Farrow, Ferebee, Gaither, Gorrell, Green of C., Green of S., Guthrie, Hanes, Henry. Horton, Kelly, McCleese, Martin, Mendenhall, Patterson, Poindexter, Simonton, Williams of Pasquotank and Winslow—27.

The hour of two having arrived, the House adjourned.

Evening Session.—Nothing of interest occurred, except the passage of a bill to establish the County of Mitchell. Mr McMillan introduced a bill to incorporate Robeson Institute.

On Friday, a number of county resolutions were presented.

Mr Marsh introduced a bill for registration of free negroes.

Mr Stanford, a bill to amend charter of Warsaw.

Mr Newby's resolution appointing Commissioners to Washington was taken up, and on motion of Mr Hoke the names were stricken out.

Mr Hoke proposed five Commissioners to Washington and five to Montgomery, Ala.

Mr Mendenhall opposed the motion to send Commissioners to Montgomery. He thought it strange that this State, while in the Union, should propose to send Commissioners to a foreign State.

Mr Hoke was of opinion that Commissioners might as well be sent to consult with the South as with the Black Republicans of the North.

Mr Bridgers was opposed to Commissioners to either, but if any are sent North, they ought to be sent South also.

Mr Wright thought this Legislature ought to act with calmness, in order to reconcile conflicting opinions, and that an effort ought to be made, and should it fail, it would have the good effect of uniting the people.

Mr Hanes offered an amendment, that the Commissioners to Montgomery shall act only as mediators to endeavor to bring about a reconciliation.

Adopted: yeas 69; nays 38. (Yeas and nays in our next. Messrs Wright and Harrington voted yea; Mr Williams, nay.)

Mr Fleming moved to table the matter. Lost, and Mr Hoke's amendment, as amended, adopted, yeas 107, nays 13.

Mr Person offered an amendment that the commissioners should agree to no peace propositions but such as are based on Mr Crittenden's and the Virginia resolutions.

Mr Hoke moved to amend by requiring acknowledgment and protection of slavery South of 36° 30′; repeal of anti-fugitive slave laws; and that these should be agreed to by the delegates from sufficient States to incorporate them as an amendment to the Constitution.

Mr Yeates moved to amend by adding that "nevertheless, no proposition shall be rejected that does justice to the South."

Without deciding the matter, the House adjourned.

SATURDAY.—FROM OUR REPORTER.

Among numerous unimportant bills reported were eleven by Mr Wright, from the committee on Private Bills, all favorably. Among them, bills to incorporate the Wilmington Water Works; and to amend charter of Laurel Hill Fair company.

Mr Cowles presented a resolution declaring the charter of the F. & W. Plank Road forfeited.

Mr Wright, bill to amend charter of Buckhorn Iron Works Co.

Mr Williams of C., to incorporate Palmyra Lodge, in Harnett.

[A page of our Reporter's manuscript is here missing. The House appears to have taken up the resolutions to appoint Commissioners to Washington City and Montgomery. They passed their 2d reading, 77 to 11 —(32 members not voting!) The rules were suspended and the resolutions passed their 3d reading, 75 to 12 —(33 not voting!)

The Governor was directed to inform the Commissioners of their appointment. And the resolutions were sent to the Senate.

Ten unimportant private bills passed 3d reading, three passed 2d reading, and one was rejected.

[We have been compelled greatly to curtail the proceedings of both Senate and House, but the reader loses nothing, other business being unimportant.]

TO THE EDITORS.

RALEIGH, Jan'y 26, 1861.

Messrs. Hale & Sons:—I notice in the Observer of the 24th inst., I am represented as saying in the Senate, that I was every day more and more confirmed in the opinion that the people did not wish a Convention. This is an unintentional mistake of your Raleigh Reporter. This is what I said: Every day's observation and experience confirms me more and more in the opinion, that a convention was intended and designed by its active friends as a door through which to carry the State out of the Union, and that I did not intend to aid at present such designs further than to submit the plain question of convention or no convention, without complication, to the people.

I confess, Messrs. Editors, that I regard the convention or secession party (names in the main of similar import) in many localities on the increase. In my district there is a considerable division. Some of my most sincere personal and political friends desire a convention, whilst I believe a greater number of my constituents entertain different views. Under these circumstances I have recorded my name in a small minority of nine against the call at present of a convention.

I prefer reducing to practice the every day theory we hear, that all constitutional remedies should be exhausted before we follow the example of those who now boast that they have been trying for thirty years to destroy our common Government. The disunion mania which now pervades the breasts of so many Southern men progresses with unprecedented rapidity, and like the devastating tornado threatens to prostrate all in the dust.

The hope of the patriot and conservative is turned to the masses, away from the influence of village political demagogues. If the people do not take the matter into their own hands all is lost. That extraordinary efforts will be made to elect to the convention a sufficient number of disunionists to withdraw the State, is now conceded by all. Leading members of the Legislature declare that to be their purpose. The scheme is no longer disguised, but the declaration boldly made on the floor of Legislation, that the State will be disgraced by remaining in the Union until the 4th of March. Highly respectable gentlemen have been threatened with mob violence for attempting to vindicate the Union, and still worse may be expected before the election. Let the people take the country out of the hands of the politicians. Above all, let them be careful not to trust a class of politicans who are proclaiming from the house-tops their great veneration for the Constitution and at the same time aiding every move for its destruction. They should guard well against promoting those who profess to love the Constitution better than an affectionate mother loves her first born, but who are all the time using the most insidious means for its overthrow. Such persons will as assuredly betray the trust reposed in them as did the leaders of the friends of a certain candidate for the Presidency last Fall upon the very same question of Union and disunion.

Respectfully, ALFRED DOCKERY.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Collamer introduced a bill giving the President power to discontinue ports of entry in States which have rendered the collection of revenue impossible, and to restore them when he sees proper; and giving the same power as to the mails to the P. M. General. The consideration of Mr. Crittenden's proposition was postponed, and the tariff and Pacific railroad bills considered. [It is proper to remark here, that notwithstanding the secession of 8 Southern Senators, the Republicans are still in a minority.]

On Thursday, Mr. Crittenden failed to have his resolutions taken up, and the Pacific Road was again discussed.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, petitions from the Northern States were presented, asking the adoption of the Crittenden propositions. Seven of the Georgia delegation announced by letter the secession of that State and their own withdrawal from Congress. The eighth member, Mr Hill, sent in his resignation, being satisfied that the Convention desired that Georgia should no longer be represented in Congress. The crisis debate was continued by Messrs. Etheridge, Lovejoy, Montgomery and McPherson. Mr. Montgomery advocated resignation of all the members and a new election. In the course of Mr Etheridge's speech, we note this episode:—

Mr. Leake, of Virginia, asked Mr. Etheridge whether he spoke as a Northern or a Southern man?

Mr. Etherridge spoke on the side which had few representatives upon that floor. He was speaking on the side of his country.

On Thursday, the postal bill being under discussion, Mr. Hamilton, Texas Democrat, moved an amendment.

Mr. Colfax wanted to know if Texas intended to remain in the Union, before consenting to amendments by her representatives.

Mr. Hamilton believed that she had not cause for going out. On his return home he would bear testimony to the honorable conduct of the Northern representatives towards Texas.

A personal altercation occurred between Rust of Arkansas and Dunn of Indiana.

On Friday, there was not an item of any interest in either House. The Senate adjourned to Monday.

OF COURSE.—A Democratic gentleman in an adjoining county, writing to us on business, adds,—

"I trust by this time we have a Convention called, over which you in common with all true Southerners will feel rejoiced, as our destiny is now fixed. Secession or the abolition of slavery by degrees is what we have to do, and between the two I know where you will be found."

Certainly the writer knows what we would do in the alternative he states in his closing sentence. There would be no difference between him and us. But we do not believe that "our destiny is now fixed," or that the only alternative is "secession or the abolition of slavery by degrees." We are not yet of the "no hope" class. We do hope and believe, on the contrary, that the North will concede all that we are entitled to demand. Let us give them a reasonable time to do it in. A few months in the life-time of a nation is but as a moment. To preserve this Union in its original integrity, and to avoid civil war and anarchy, is worth years of patient waiting. Only let us see and feel that things at the North are progressing towards that happy result, and we can afford to wait for it.

STATE STOCKS.—North Carolina Bonds have gone up to 82. Virginia 76½. The late issues of U. S. Treasury notes (12 per cent.) are selling at a premium of 2½.

THE SECTIONAL TROUBLES.—LATEST.

Well Done, Rhode Island!—We have the satisfaction of announcing to our readers that the Legislature of Rhode Island has repealed the "Personal Liberty bill" of that State, thus verifying the prediction made by Governor Sprague some weeks ago, when he said that the offensive law would be rescinded "without hesitation, not from fear or cowardice, but from a brave determination, in the face of threats and sneers, to live up to the Constitution and all its guarantees, the better to testify their love for the Union, and the more firmly to exact allegiance to it from all others." The vote on the motion to repeal was in the Senate, yeas 21, nays 9; in the House of Representatives, yeas 49, nays 18. Thus has the work of reconciliation been auspiciously begun at the North by a return to the ways of justice. Let it be met in a similar spirit at the South by a return to the paths of peace.—*Nat. Int., 26th inst.*

BATON ROUGE, LA., Jan. 26.—The ordinance of secession has been reported and will probably pass to-day. A resolution has been reported for free navigation of the Mississippi by all friendly States and powers.

PENSACOLA, FLA., Jan. 26.—The volunteers are making every preparation for storming Fort Pickens. It is known that the steamer Brooklyn is on the way with reinforcements.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26.—A dispatch from Jackson, Miss., says that an ordinance has passed to raise eight regiments of troops. Jeff. Davis has been elected commander-in-chief.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—The Abolition Convention was dispersed by the Mayor. A bill has been introduced in the Legislature to call out the militia to protect the right of free speech. Wendell Philips has memorialized the Legislature against the repeal of the personal liberty bill. [He is an open disunionist.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Messrs. Edward Everett, Winthrop, Lawrence, Woodbury and Tobey, of the Boston Union Committee, arrived this afternoon. They assert that a large majority of the people of of Massachusetts are in favor of the Crittenden resolutions. They brought with them a petition signed by fifteen thousand citizens of Boston in favor of the Border State resolutions.

The Railroad Convention here to-day, after passing resolutions in favor of the Crittenden resolutions, telegraphed to the Presidents of all the railroads in the Northern, Middle and Western States not already represented, asking their views. Telegrams are pouring in, endorsing the Convention's action.

The President of the Union meeting at New York has engaged rooms here for himself and twenty others, who will arrive here on Tuesday, to urge upon Congress the adoption of some compromise measure.

The Virginia Delegation, except Boteler, Clemens, Millson, Harris and Smith, have issued an address to their constituents expressing their despair of an amicable settlement by Congress.

Dispatches to the Kentucky delegation to-day, say that their State Legislature refuses to secede or call a State Convention to consider the policy of such a step.

Hon. Thomas Bragg.—Mr. Senator Bragg, being in the City on a visit to his family, addressed a large audience in the Commons Hall yesterday evening at four o'clock.

We have no room now to sketch the speech; we understood him to say, that while he despaired of a settlement of our difficulties by the present Congress, he was not without hope that they would be adjusted and the Union preserved by the people of the States.

He thought it much better for North Carolina to remain *in* the Union and seek an honorable adjustment, and he would go out only when all reasonable hope had failed of obtaining our rights in the Union; and when that time comes, if come it must, said the Senator, we will be a united people. While Gov. Bragg manifested a determination to stand by the South, and to demand all her rights, and demand them promptly, he at the same time distinctly advised against precipitate action or present secession. This view, thus announced by Gov. Bragg, will receive the approval of all conservative men.—*Raleigh Standard, 26th inst.*

The Indian Bond Fraud.—John B. Floyd, [late Sec'y of War,] Russell and Bailey, have been presented by the Grand Jury, for participating in the abstraction of the Indian Trust Funds.

MILITARY ACCIDENTS.—A private of the Columbia company at fort Moultrie accidentally shot his bed-fellow on Wednesday night last, seriously wounding him. Another member of the same company had his foot, and still another his hand, very badly mashed while working at the guns.

Died.—In Washington City, on Thursday last, WILLIAM H. DUNDAS, Esq., Second Assistant Postmaster General. More than thirty years ago he became connected with the Department and about the year 1852 reached the high office which he held at the time of his death

THE BROOKLYN, ONCE MORE.—This vessel is not permitted to rest by the telegraphists. The latest rumor is, by telegraph from Norfolk on Thursday last, that "the U. S. steam frigate Brooklyn sailed to-day for the South with sealed orders. She takes two companies from Fort Monroe."

MARRIED,

At Garysburg, N. C., on the 22d inst., by the Rev. Wm. H. Christian of the Virginia Conference, THEO. H. HILL of Raleigh, and Miss LAURA F. P[illegible]PS of Northampton County.

In Brunswick county, on the 24th, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Dr. Drane, HENRY M. DRANE, to Miss VIRGINIA, daughter of S. Lloyd, Esq.

DIED,

In Louisburg, on Saturday the 19th inst., Mrs. AGNES YARBROUGH, wife of the late Richard F. Yarbrough, formerly of this place.

Come to School.

TO Richmond Academy, commencing Jan'y 21, 1861, under the superintendence of Dr. D. McL. GRAHAM, a graduate of distinction, from the University of N. C. Richmond Academy is situated near Montpelier, N. C., in a healthy and moral neighborhood. Board may be had in $7 per month.

J. McKAY,
J. WHITE, } Com.
A. JOHNSON,

Jan'y 25. 91*2t

Wanted to Purchase,

A FIRST-RATE NEW MILK COW.

EDWIN GLOVER.

Jan'y 26, 1861. 91-2t

FAIR NOTICE.

ALL those persons who are in arrearages for Town Taxes, are requested to come forward and pay, on or before the first Monday in February, or they will find their property advertised for sale and a bill of Costs to pay in addition to the Taxes.

JOHN W. BAKER, Jr.,
Town Tax Collector.

Jan'y 25. 91-tf

P. TAYLOR,

Offers for Sale,

MULLETS, MACKEREL and HERRINGS; together with a general Assortment of GOODS, upon favorable terms. North East corner Market Square.

Fayetteville, Jan. 26. 91-1m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of P. F. ALDERMAN & CO., are requested to make immediate settlement, as they wish to close their business.

P. F. ALDERMAN & CO.

Rockfish, Jan'y 21, 1861. 90-3t

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—January 28.

| | |

THE SECTIONAL TROUBLES.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Jan. 19.—The convention to-day passed the ordinance of secession by a vote of 206 to 89.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan 19.—The result of a recent election for delegates to a State Convention was two to one in favor of secession.

PENSACOLA, FLA., Jan. 19, 1861.—Troops are arriving here from all directions. The U. S. Steamer Wyandotte is lying at the entrance of the harbor communicating with Fort Pickens, but will not be allowed to come into the harbor; she is short of coal and supplies.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 17.—The Mayor replied to the letter of Mr. Chase, to-day, that two thousand men would be raised in forty eight hours, if Florida would equip them. The Governor of Florida answered—"Send them immediately."

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 19.—The pilots at Pensacola have been notified not to bring in United States vessels, on penalty of death.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—Letters from distinguished sources in Georgia say that though that State considers it her duty to secede, she is willing to re-unite with other States on satisfactory guarantees for her social and political safety.

The Secretary of State has informed Lord Lyons and other foreign ministers that no clearances of vessels issued by any other authority than the United States officials will be recognized, and that any payments of duties on imports, except to such officials, will be regarded as mispayments, for which the parties paying will be held responsible to our government.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20.—A minority of the Committee of Thirty-Three, composed of Messrs. Taylor, of Louisiana, Phelps, of Missouri, Rust, of Arkansas, Whitely, of Delaware, and Winslow of North Carolina, have prepared a report, setting forth their views of the causes and cure of the present national disturbance. They say that existing difficulties can only be removed by amendments to the Constitution, and suggest that the adoption of those embraced in the Crittenden Proposition would have the effect of restoring tranquility to the country, and placing the Union on such a foundation that it could never again be shaken. These amendments, the report says, would not in reality *change* the Constitution: They would only have the effect of restoring it, by additional prohibitions, to what it was, in point of fact, on the day of its adoption.

They express the conclusion that, if a constitutional majority cannot be united in support of the Crittenden propositions, or the substance of them, the dissolution of the Union is inevitable, and they recommend that steps be taken for calling a Convention of the States, to provide, if possible, for a peaceable separation, and fair partition of all the property, &c., belonging to the Union, and for settling the terms on which the future social and commercial intercourse of the separated States shall be conducted, including arrangements concerning the navigation of the Mississippi river, &c.

LOUISVILLE, KY. Jan. 22.—In the House of Delegates, yesterday, resolutions were passed, 87 to 6, declaring that in view of the fact that men and money had been tendered by several Northern States to the Federal Government, Kentucky, uniting with her brethren of the South, will resist any invasion of Southern soil at all hazards, and to the last extremity.

Pensacola (Fla.) Post Office.—In consequence of the interference of the secessionists of Pensacola with the general instructions of the Post Office Department, the office at Pensacola has been discontinued, and all postmasters have been directed to return to the dead-letter office all matter directed to that office for either distribution or delivery.
National Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Thirty-eight cases and boxes of arms and munitions have been seized by the police, on board the Steamer Monticello, destined for Savannah, Ga.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—There was great excitement here last night in consequence of a rumored intention on the part of somebody or other to seize the Brooklyn navy-yard. The Commandant called upon the Mayors of the two cities for assistance, and all the police and several regiments were called out. But no attempt was made, and all is quiet now.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan 21.—The Senate to-day repealed the Personal Liberty Bill by a vote of 21 to 9. The subject was warmly discussed in the House, and then postponed till Thursday.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 22.—The present indications are that the House will repeal the personal liberty bill.

Munitions of War.—We understand that some three car loads of powder, cannon balls, shells, etc., passed through this place yesterday for the State of South Carolina. It is said that there were among other things some sixteen hundred balls and one thousand kegs of powder. They are said to have been purchased in Richmond.
Wilmington Journal, 21st.

UNION MEETING AT BUSH HILL.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a Union meeting of a portion of the citizens of Davidson, Guilford, and Randolph Counties, held at Bush Hill, and composed of about 500 voters; Clarkson Tomlinson, Esq., was called to the Chair, R. E. Blair, Esq., was appointed Sec'y, and a committee appointed who produced the following resolutions, which were almost unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, Our forefathers, with a sense of practical experience, in their wisdom drafted a constitution and form of Government, which for upwards of seventy years have been a nation's boast and the world's admiration. Therefore be it Resolved,

1st. That we regard the Union of the States, when preserved in its fairness and equality by a just observance of all the guarantees of the constitution, as an inestimable blessing, and the best form of Government the world has ever seen; and therefore we hold it to be a high and solemn duty incumbent on every citizen, to exhaust every effort for its preservation consistent with our safety and honor.

2d. That whilst we acknowledge and feel the present state of affairs to be in a high degree threatening and dangerous, we are not without hope that prudence, moderation and patriotism may find a remedy in the Union; and therefore we are opposed to secession on the part of North Carolina, for any cause now existing.

3d. Whilst we can see no possible good that could arise by calling a Convention of the State of North Carolina, therefore we are opposed to such a Convention, but would favor a convention of all the States of the Union.

4th. That after having exhausted every means of reconciliation, and secession shall be forced upon us, then we are in favor of excluding the extremists, both North and South, and forming a Union of the conservative men of the middle States to be known as the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

5th. We deem it inexpedient at the present time to make any specific appropriation to arm the State.

6th. That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the Legislature, to the Fayetteville Observer, Greensborough Patriot and Raleigh Standard for publication.

CLARKSON TOMLINSON, Chm'n.
R. E. BLAIR, Sec'ty.

MEETING AT HOWELLSVILLE.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a meeting of a respectable portion of the citizens of Howellsville District, in Robeson County, N. C., held at the residence of Shadrach Howell, Sr., on the 11th inst., on motion of James A. Rozier, Esq., Shadrach Howell, Sr., was called to the Chair, and John W. Barker and J. R. Kinlaw were requested to act as Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was explained by the chairman in a clear and explicit manner as to give expression to the will of the people of this portion of the County, in the present political crisis. The aged patriot, with trembling limbs, but a mind clear and penetrating, and a memory replete with the blessings and privileges he had enjoyed from the earliest of his youth to his present advanced age, urged the assembly not to forsake that Constitution bequeathed them by their fathers, nor relinquish their rights and privileges in the glorious Union, by seceding from the best government that had ever been established. All listened in profound silence, and while the speaker's voice was feeble with age and infirmity, none doubted the soundness of his judgment or the sincerity of his motives. Letters were also read from Thomas A. Norment Esq., and Col. N. A. McLean, breathing sentiments of fidelity and devotion to the Union with a determination never to "give up the ship"—never to despair of the safety of the country.

The following resolutions were then introduced by James A. Rozier Esq., which were read and adopted:

Resolved, 1. That we are much gratified with the disposition now manifested by the free States towards the South; their Governors recommending a repeal of all obnoxious laws in regard to fugitive slaves; and from all we can see of their intentions, if we of the South will now act calmly and prudently we see no reason why every difference should not be immediately settled, and peace and harmony be again restored to our distracted country.

Resolved, 2. That we will contend for all our rights in the Union; that we cannot give up the Constitution and Union until all efforts are made to get justice and these efforts fail. Our advice to the people of all sections is to keep the peace, and act kindly towards each other; that a happy state of affairs may soon exist in all parts of this great country; stand by the stars and stripes, and never give up the ship; and all will be well.

Resolved, 3. That we condemn the secession spirit of some citizens of South Carolina in their attempts to dissolve the Union of these States, and break up the best form of government in the world's history, and thereby destroy the only hope of the American people in their endeavors to perpetuate the blessings of a Democratic government.

Resolved, 4. That the Union must be preserved, and that we are opposed to the election of any County, State or Federal officer who is in favor of its dissolution; and to carry out our wishes, we desire that our Senator and Representatives in the legislature be requested to vote for Hon. Bedford Brown for U. States Senator.

On motion, it was ordered that a copy of these resolutions be sent to our Representatives in the Legislature, and also to the Fayetteville Observer and North Carolina Standard for publication.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the chairman and secretaries, and the meeting adjourned. SHADRACH HOWELL, Ch'n.

JOHN W. BARKER, J. R. KINLAW, } Secretaries.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Please publish that on Thursday, the 17th of Jan. 1861, at Back Swamp Academy, at the close of the School, Irvin Q. Davis and William A. Thompson, and several other gentlemen, made Union speeches in favor of North Carolina standing by the Union as long as she can.

Jan'y 18th, 1861.

LAURINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL.

D. STEWART, Jr. A. M., PRINCIPAL.

THE next Session of this Institution will open on the 8th, (Tuesday,) of January next.

Students will be received at any time during the Session, and charged till the close. No deduction, except in cases of protracted illness. Good board can be obtained in the neighborhood at $9 per month.

For further information, apply to the Secretary or Principal.

R. D. DICKSON, Sec'y.
Dec. 20, 1860. 81*tf

EDUCATIONAL.

A YOUNG LADY, a graduate of Floral College, N. C., who has had two years experience in teaching, wishes a situation in the Literary Department in a College or High School, or would take the sole charge of a suitable school.

The most satisfactory testimonials will be given.

For further information address Rev. DANIEL JOHNSON, Floral College, N. C.
Dec. 7. 77*tf

MT. VERNON MALE & FEMALE SEMINARY.

J. H. BROOKS, Principal in the Male Department.
Miss PATTIE F. YARBRO, Principal in the Female Department.

THE TWELFTH SESSION of this School will commence on the Second Monday in January, 1861.

Tuition per session of five months:

English Branches from	$8 to $15
Ancient and Modern languages each	$5
Music on Piano	$20
Use of Instrument	2 50
Drawing and Painting	$10
Embroidery and Needle-work	$5

Board per month, exclusive of lights, $7 to $8. Pupils charged from time of entering to the end of the session.

The neighborhood is unsurpassed for health and morality. The course of instruction is intended to be thorough and practical, and the government of the school strict, but mild and parental.

Goldston P. O., Chatham Co., Jan. 8. 87*3tpd

BUFFALO ACADEMY,

RICHMOND COUNTY, N. C.

THIS SCHOOL will be opened on the 1st Monday of February, under the supervision of Rev. N. T. Bowden and C. W. Shaw. Young men will be prepared for College; and we shall have special regard to the moral, as well as the intellectual cultivation of the mind.

Tuition, $8, $10 and 12 50 per Session. Board may be had at $8 per month.

Rev. N. T. BOWDEN,
C. W. SHAW.
Dec. 15. 81-6t*

KERNERSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL,

MALE AND FEMALE.

FORSYTH COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.
Rev. T. S. WHITTINGTON A. M., Principal.
Miss D. M. WHITTINGTON, Prin. Female Dep.

THE next session will commence the 11th of Jan'y 1861
Expenses per term of twenty-one weeks from $40 to $55.

The young ladies board in the Seminary with the Principals. Half the tuition in the male and half the expenses in the female deparment in advance. The remainder at the close of the session. High Point is the nearest depot. For full particulars write for a catalogue.
Dec'r 7. 77*2m

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN LUMBERTON FOR SALE.

BEING DESIROUS of removing to an adjoining County, I offer for sale the following property in the village of Lumberton:

1. The LOT on which I now reside, containing 11½ Acres, part reclaimed Swamp, and all very productive, and in a good state of cultivation, surrounded by a plank fence in good repair. The Dwelling house is in thorough repair, (part entirely new,) with all necessary outbuildings almost new, and very conveniently arranged; there is in the yard a Well of excellent Water, and there are on the Lot a great many different sorts of choice Fruits, and good vegetable and flower Gardens. The yard is on a high and healthy situation on the boundary line of the town, covered with a fine grove of natural growth. Altogether, it is believed to be the most desirable situation in the village.

2. The LOT on the corner of the Public Square and the Columbus road, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, containing about One-fourth of an Acre, on which there is a good Brick Office, containing Two rooms, each with a fire place.

3. A part of the LOT on Main Street, adjoining Mrs. Biggs's and Mrs. Daniel's Lots, on the corner opposite to Mrs. McQueen's residence, on which there is a small Building, and the best Well in town.

No village in this section of the country presents at this time, greater inducements to a business man than Lumberton. Pleasantly situated on Lumber River, where it is crossed by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, on which the trians now run regularly to that point, it must improve.

The above property will be sold either together, or separately, at very low prices, and on most accommodating terms.

R. E. TROY.
Lumberton, Oct. 24. 67*tf

WORTH & DANIEL,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AND

Commission Merchants,

No. 2 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS in all kinds of Groceries, Provisions, Fruit, Liquors, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco.

Solicit consignments of Flour, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Bees Wax, Tobacco, and Country Produce generally. Agents for Howe's celebrated Scales.

D. G. WORTH, Late of Asheboro', N. C.
N. G DANIEL, For the past 7 years with T. C. & B. G. Worth.
Sept. 28, 1860. 57*1y

To Mill Owners.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that we, the undersigned, have seen the performance of a new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, No. Ca. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 8 minutes and 48 seconds, with seven feet five inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of other wheels.

HARDY HERRING.
JOHN BARDEN.
JAS. H. LAMB.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
R. W. TATOM.
G. W. SMITH.

Dec'r 21, 1860.

This wheel has many advantages over all other water wheels. It is a packed wheel, so no water can escape between the top of the wheel and bottom of the case, consequently no water does escape only what performs labor. It is so constructed that the pressure of the Gudgeon on the ink with comparison of other wheels is very slight, owing to a cone attached to the shaft at the top of the case, counter-balancing the weight of water resting on the wheel. In this wheel the water does not act by its weight or momentum, but by its centrifugal force and the reaction that is produced by the flowing of the water on the ends of the buckets immediately behind orifices of discharge. The centrifugal force and the force of discharge thus acting at the same time and each increasing the force of the other, this wheel revolves with great velocity and power.

Further particulars relative to the above wheel can be learned by application to or addressing the subscriber at Dobbinville Post Office, Sampson County, N. C.

GEORGE W. ARMSTRONG.
Jan'y 18, 1861. 89*3m

ENCOURAGE N. C. ENTERPRISE.

WOODEN-WARE MANUFACTORY,

NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they are now manufacturing, at their Establishment near Fayetteville, N. C.,

JUNIPER BUCKETS,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;

HOE HANDLES;

ALSO, ALL KINDS OF

ORNAMENTAL FENCING.

And being furnished with a Woodworth's Planer, Scroll-splitting and Cutting-off Saws, Gauge and other Lathes, are prepared to execute Jobs of Planing, Sawing or Turning, with despatch and on low terms.

SPRING BEDS.

These Beds give universal satisfaction wherever used, and have the reputation of being the best Bed in use; recommended by the Medical Faculty. We have numerous Certificates from those who have used them for Boarding Schools, Public Houses; in fact, for every one who wants a good Bed, there is nothing superior.

We have a certificate from a gentleman of Fayetteville, stating that he has had in use for ten years past a Spring Mattress made upon the same principle as those made by us; that it has given entire satisfaction, and is to-day as good as new.

All articles manufactured by us warranted to be as represented, and made of the best material.

MAKEPEACE & McRAE.
Fayetteville, N. C., April 20, 1860. 11*tf

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.
Aug. 28. 46*tf

NEW GOODS!

A. G. THORNTON & CO.

Have now received their FALL and WINTER supply of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are
Black and Colored Silks;
Merinoes, French and English;
Delaines, French and others;
Long and Square Shawls;
Bolting Cloth, assorted;
Boots and Shoes, with a large assortment of Hats and Caps, with other Goods.

—ALSO—

A large Stock of Groceries.

Also, a Large and General Assortment o
Hardware and Cutlery;
Blacksmiths' Tools;
Coopers' Do.
Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters;
Cotton, Manilla and Jute Rope, all kinds and quality;
Plow Lines and Bed Cord;
Bagging and Rope;
Cotton Yarns and Sheetings, at Factory prices.

All of which will be sold low for cash or on usual time to prompt paying customers.

Country Merchants are respectfully requested to call and examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere.

A. G. THORNTON, R. W. THORNTON,
B. W. THORNTON.
Fayetteville, Oct. 29, 1860. 67*3mpd

JOS. UTLEY,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 29*tf

W. H. ALLEN,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 22. 11-1m*tf

E. TURLINGTON,

INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
April 2, 1860. 5*1ypd

A. J. HALE,

LATE of Asheborough N. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in future practice his profession in all the Courts of the 14th Judicial Circuit.

Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in south-western Missouri.
June 30. 31-*

MRS. WINSLOW,

AN experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her

SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and spasmodic action, and is sure to regulate bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth, of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—*Never has it failed in a single instance to effect a cure,* when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues.—We speak in this matter "what we know," after ten years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most experienced and skillful Nurses in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in

Thousands of Cases.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

Griping in the Bowels and Wind Colic,

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied is death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, whether it arises from teething or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

☞ Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, No. 13 Cedar St., New York.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
Feb'y 3, 1860. 89-1Y*&c

FOR SALE.

ONE Turpentine Distillery and Fixtures all in good order; also, one STORE HOUSE. This is a good place for Trade, and in the midst of large quantities of Turpentine, and near enough Railroad to make a load a day. I am desirous of selling on the most reasonable terms. It is situated on Kill P. Swamp, about four miles East of Newton Grove.

SAMUEL S. THORNTON.
Newton Grove, Sampson Co., Sept. 5, 1860. 51*tf

JAS. C. McRAE,

Attorney at Law,

Office West end of the Insurance Building,

Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

March 26, 1860. 3tf

FRENCH STRANGE,

Attorney at Law,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Office that recently occupied by C. G. Wright, Esq., over the one now occupied by him in Dr. Robinson's building, Green Street.
Dec'r 2, 1859. 72-

WM. McL. McKAY,

Attorney at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.
Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed from Summerville to Fayetteville, will attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett and Moore. His office will be at his residence, on Green Street, opposite the Episcopal Church.

His correspondents will please address him hereafter at Fayetteville, instead of Summerville.

NEILL McKAY.
Jan'y 21, 1860. 85-tf

Law Notice

THE subscriber having retired from the Bench, with purpose to devote himself to the practice of the Law, will attend hereafter the counties of Cumberland, Robeson and Bladen, at all the Courts, and the Superior Courts of Richmond, Harnett and Sampson.

J. G. SHEPHERD.
June 4, 1860. 23tf

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.
March 23, 1859. 79tf

RORY McNAIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.
Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

JOHN P. FULLER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF

Robeson, Cumberland, Columbus and Bladen.

Office at Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C.
July 5, 1859 29tf

Dr. THEO. MARTINE,

OFFICE, HAY STREET, opposite the Post Office.
Medical Electricity applied.
Fayetteville, Oct. 17, 1860. 62tf

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.
May 10, 1858. 9tf

W. H. CARVER,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Provisions,

WILL always keep a good Stock of Seasonable Goods on hand, to sell cheap for Cash, or exchange for Produce at Cash prices.
Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C., April 16. 9-tf

Joseph W. Barbour,

INSPECTOR OF SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

HAVING been appointed by last County Court, INSPECTOR OF SPIRITS TURPENTINE, I am now ready to give the business my personal attention. All who may favor me with their business will find it promptly attended to at my Warehouse in Campbellton, opposite John A. McLauchlin.
Dec. 11th, 1860. 78-6mpd

B. F. PEARCE,

—WITH—

A. N. McDONALD,

Commission Merchant and Produce Dealer,

AND DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions,
Hardware, Cutlery,
Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Bagging, Rope, Saddlery, &c.,
Foreign and Domestic Liquors,
Sheetings and Yarns at Manufacturers' prices.

☞ Strict attention paid to orders. ☜

SOUTH SIDE HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Sept. 24, 1860. 55tf

M. A. BAKER,

COPPER SMITH.

TURPENTINE STILLS manufactured on the most favorable terms. All work warranted.

Call and see for yourselves, at Fayetteville, N. C.
Oct. 22. 63tf

A. M. CAMPBELL,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,

—Will attend to the sale of—

Goods, Wares and Merchandize, Real Estate, Negroes, &c.

Dec. 17, 1860. 79-6mos
Carolinian 6 months.

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan'y 28, 1859 84tf

WILLIAM J. PRICE,

Inspector of Turpentine,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
March 29. 4-1ypd

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

Inspector of Naval Stores,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL attend promptly to the transaction of all business consigned to his care.
Nov. 9. 89-6m pd

Forty Years' Familiar Letters

of Jas. W. Alexander, D. D.: Sermons, by J. Addison Alexander, D. D. Also, further supplies of Margaret Moncrieffe; Beulah; Adam Bede; Yusef; Shirley; School Books, &c.
July 10. E. J. HALE & SON.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the estate of DUNCAN McLEAN, dec'd, must make payment on or before the 15th day of February as longer indulgence cannot be given. JAS. S. HARRINGTON,
Harnett Co., N. C., Jan. 21. 89-*3t

FAYETTEVILLE

Female High School.

TERMS.

Board per Session of 20 weeks,	$60 00
Tuition in Collegiate Classes 20 weeks,	20 00
" " Academic " " "	15 00
" " Primary " " "	12 00
Incidental expenses,	1 00

Tuition in Music, Painting, Drawing, Modern and Ancient Languages, &c. at the usual rates.

☞ One-half of Board and Tuition required *in advance;* the other half at the close of the Session.

SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

1st Session.—1st Quarter commences 1st October.
2d " " 10th December.
2d Session.—1st Quarter " 20th February.
2d " " 1st May.
Vacation " 10th July.

J. DEB. & T. C. HOOPER,
Associate Principals.
Dec'r 8, 1860. 77tf

Hillsboro' Military Academy.

THIS institution, of a thoroughly scientific and Military character, is under the conduct of COL. C. C. TEW, formerly superintendent of the State Military Academy at Columbia, S. C. The third Academic year begins Feb'y 6, 1861. The charge is $315 per annum, including clothing. For a circular address the superintendent.
Dec'r 29. 83-1aw6t*6t

CLARK & TURLINGTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce. Dealers in Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, &c.; and

AGENTS FOR STEAMERS KATE McLAURIN AND SUN.

Refer to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Bank of North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.
Dec. 14, 1860. 79-tf

W. P. KENDALL. J. S. KENDALL.

W. P. KENDALL & SON,

General Commission Merchants,

SOUTH WATER STREET.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

ORDERS from the Country respectfully solicited.

On consignments of Cotton and other Produce, liberal cash advances will be made when desired.
Oct. 17, 1860. 63tf

A. W. FULLER,

WHOLESALE GROCER

AND

Commission Merchant,

NORTH WATER ST.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.
Oct. 8, 1860 59-6m

G. W. BULLARD,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and PERSONAL attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Lumber, Timber, and all other country produce.

REFER TO

O. G. PARSLEY, Pres't Com. Bank at Wilmington.
JOHN DAWSON, " S. N. C., at do.
Messrs. H. & E. J. LILLY, } Fayetteville.
Messrs. PEMBERTON & SLOAN, }
A. PARKER, Esq., Harnett County, N. C.
May 7, 1860. 15tf

C. H. ROBINSON. H. H. ROBINSON.

C. H. ROBINSON & CO.,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Consignments and country orders will receive prompt personal attention.
March 17, 1860. 2tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION

AND

Forwarding Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb. 12, 1855. 67tf

JNO. S. DANCY, JNO. H. HYMAN, F. M. HYMAN,
Late of Tarboro'. Lat of Scotland Neck. Late of Warrenton.

DANCY, HYMAN & CO.,

GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

124 *Pearl Street,*

NEW YORK.

HYMAN, DANCY & Co.,

Commission Merchants,

NORFOLK, VA.

The New York House will be conducted by JNO. S. DANCY, aided by R. W. HYMAN.

The Norfolk House will be conducted by JNO. H. HYMAN and F. M. HYMAN.

☞ Particular attention given to the sale of COTTON, CORN, WHEAT, NAVAL STORES, &c.
Sept. 11, 1860. 53tf

BOOTS & SHOES,

AT WHOLESALE.

JNO. M. WALKER, of North Carolina,

WITH

SHAW, DE GRAW & KING,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS and SHOES,

No. 31 & 33 DEY ST., NEW YORK.

WILL be happy to see his Southern friends at the above establishment, where, either personally or by order, they may be supplied from an extensive and well assorted Stock of Goods.
July 17, 1860. 36tf

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber last April, my Negro Man CHARLES; he is full blooded negro, round features, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, well set and intelligent for a negro; would weigh when he left, from 155 to 160, age about 28 years. He has a scar under one of his ears caused by a cut, the scar has protruded out, and very much resembles a wen. I will pay the above reward to any person delivering him to me at Springfield, Richmond County, N. C., or for his confinement in any Jail so that I can get him.

SHOCKLEY L. GIBSON,
for JANE McNAIR.
Springfield, Dec. 26, 1860. 82-tf

NOW IN MARKET.

ALL persons having NEGROES for sale, will do well to address the subscriber at Clinton, Sampson county, as he is determined to buy and pay as liberal prices for them as the state of the market will permit.

By addressing him he will call immediately, and make liberal offers, as all will find who will try him.

CHARLES T. STEVENS.
Clinton, Sampson Co., Sept. 10, 1860. 52-1ypd

RICHARDSON'S

IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS,

DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 86 Church Street, New York.
Dec. 11, 1860. 79*1y

State of North Carolina,

HARNETT COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Dec. Term, 1860.

Lauchlin Campbell, Daniel B. Campbell, Angus Campbell and wife Jane, John W. Matthews and wife Roderick McDonald and wife Susannah, Polly Campbell, Flora Campbell, Margaret Campbell, Wm. S. Harrington, Adm'r of Catharine McLean, Dugald Campbell, the Heirs of Alex'r B. Campbell,

Petition to Account and Distribution.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Dugald Campbell and Sarah, Malcom James and [illegible] children of Alexander B. Campbell, dec'd. Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this position, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Benjamin F. Shaw, Clerk of said Court, at office the second Monday in December, A. D. 1860.

85*6t] BENJAMIN F. SHAW, Clk.

North Carolina,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, A. D. 1860.

Reuben Pearce, Adm'r of Keziah Pearce, dec'd, Thomas M. Pearce, Polly Maness, Margaret [illegible] Jesse Murray and wife Jane, and the Heirs-at-Law of Molly Pearce Perebee Moore, and the Heirs-at-Law of Molly Spinks,

Petition for final Settlement and Distribution.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the heirs-at-law of Perebee Moore, and the heirs-at-law of Molly Spinks, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said non-resident Defendants of the pendeney of this suit, and requiring them to appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County at the Court House in Asheboro', on the first Monday in February 1861, and then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or Judgment pro confesso will be entered and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, B. F. Hoover, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 1st Monday in November 1860.

Dec'r 1860. B. F. HOOVER, C. C. P.
Jan'y 4. 89*6w

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1860.

J. T. Murray vs. S. W. Barnes.
Attachment.

IN this case, it appearing to the Court that the defendant, S. W. Barnes, has removed from this County, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Attachment, or judgment final by default will be rendered against him.

Witness, William H. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court at office in Lumberton the fourth Monday in November A. D. 1860.

87*6t] W. H. HARTMAN, Clk.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1860.

Nancy Regan, John S. Willis and wife Margaret A. M. Willis and wife Elizabeth S., John T. Melvin and wife Hulda, Dr. John Regan, W. J. Regan, H. Regan, Durham Lewis and wife Rebecca J., James W. Regan, Neill Regan, Nancy Regan and V. Regan, Minors, by their Guardian and next friend H. B. Regan, vs. John A. Davis and wife Mary B.

Petition for sale of Slaves.

IN this case, it appearing to the Court, that John A. Davis and wife Mary B., reside beyond the limits of this State; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks notifying said Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, and judgment pro confesso will be rendered, and the same heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, William H. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in November, A. D. 1860.

87*6t] W. H. HARTMAN, Clk.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Nehemiah Jones, Arthur Jones, Isham P. Watson vs. Robert McKenzie, Albert Peacock.

IN EQUITY.—Bill for Injunction.

IT appearing to my satisfaction, that Albert Peacock, one of the defendants in this cause, is a non-resident of the State of North Carolina, publication is hereby made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Albert Peacock to appear before the Honorable the Judge of the Superior Court of Law and Equity, and for Robeson County, on the 4th Monday in March next, at the Court House in the Town of Lumberton, and plead, answer or demur to the said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, N. A. McLean, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday in September A. D. 1860.

N. A. McLEAN, C. & M. E.
Dec'r 17, 1860. 88*w

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1860.

Malcom P. Morrison vs. Yancey B